THRACITE.

ised over and over again, ged with fresh distilled nall quantity being reneously the converted into steam ne, it is condensed and oiler is constructed of relded up at each end tubes are connected ade tubes, and the to 2,500 pounds per the engine there of different diameters,—inch, and twenty-three pectively,—with fifteen-tallest one is placed over, and worked from the te engines are of twenty-and 168 horse-power incressure and medium cyling, the low-pressure-one

is invention that half THE PEOPLE.

the Chicago Tribune. 24.—"Who will sub-will, Inclosed find \$3 secute these human i punished. Keep the nen; and if our Judges to this poor girl, let the take these hell-hounds first lamp-post. There low to do it. 'H. G. R. Another.
The Chicago Tribune.

I herewith hand you o start a fund to employ prosecute the perpetraoutrage of last Saturfully.

ing London.

condon) Gasette.

new botel in Trafalgare in what is called Amerous cours to the state in developing the gentre certainly made a good direction. Whether the sous who have made up to the sous me with that of our aninferiority by the doubt good imms mean had ent." he says. "that nees being supposed best where the means orst." In the seven-velor required twelve or two or six nights; lodging condon. Now he finishes reakfast and dinner, and the word 'meal' be not it to such miscellaneous stated—"other circumnot be equal when locor. Improved means of sed number of travelers; ticular case that whole e sedentary have become who move, move ten ell poople ranke fewer don and York, there can unber of people in want chas increased at a much otal population. If the emuch more than simply beir predecessors,—they es of demand.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880-TWELVE PAGES.

VOLUME XL.

Patent Cigarettes, Glass Mouthpiece Attached.

RICH IN FLAVOR! SWEET IN TASTE

FINER THAN THE FINEST! LOWER THAN THE LOWEST!

The "SWEET STEPHANIAS" are the result of 14 months' application to the improvement of an article that is destined to become the most popular of its kind as fast as their now superior merits become known. We have recently established our own factories, furnished with all modern appliances, and we guarantee that the

Quality of the Tobacco Employed in the "SWEET STEPHANIA"

CANNOT BE SURPASSED

IMPORTED CIGARETTES,

FREE FROM OPIUM And all dangerous drugs and impurities, as a matter of

CLEANLINESS, HEALTH, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT

They stand ALONE and PEERLESS, while the recent "Sweeping Reductions in Price,"

"The Cheapest Smoke in America!"

Remember that two packages of ordinary Cigarettes will choke a cigarette-holder with nicotine, and all that implies, leaving an OFFENSIVE SMELL on every-thing with which it comes in contact. Each "SWEET STEPHANIA" is furnished with a fine clean glass monthpiece that condenses and retains all impurities. To distinguish the "Sweet Stephanias" from the Stephanias, we have packed the former, 25 packages of 20 Cigarettes each, in a

SQUARE BOX,

Give them a trial, and you will discard all others!

Sold Everywhere at Retail, and at Wholesale by All Jobbers.

M. L. COHN & CO., Sole Proprietors, 15 to 27 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CULVER, PAGE, SE. HOYNE & CO.

Fashionable Note Papers & Envelopes, Foreign Papers, Mourning Papers, Wedding Stationery, Visiting Cards, Engraving and Stamping.

We are making extensive repairs to our store, but sopen for business as usual in all departments. BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

Allof Superior Quality and at Low Prices.

The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co.,
Monroe and Dearborn-str **BLANK BOOKS**

PRINTING, AND STATIONERY. J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-SL arge Stock. Good Work. Low Prices.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE NEWSPAPER MEN

A first-class Chambers' Folding Ma hine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at this office.

ENGRAVINGS. ENGRAVINGS FOR FRAMING -- Send 10 cents for an outline cuta-logue of THE GRAPHIC reproducsions of the most famous Line En-pravings. These reproductions are fac-similes of the Artists' proofs. Over one million copies already sold. Branch office, THE GRAPHIC CO., 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

E. E. EATON,

GUNS AMMUNITION,

FISHING TACKLE AND CUTLERY, No. 53 State Street, Chicago PENSION

WILSON BROS.,

Manufacturers, use only the best possible materials, and

cut and make them in the

most artistical manner. Your

patronage is respectfully so-

113, 115, 117 and 119 State-st.

etail--Lower Floors. Wholesale--Upper Floor

DENTISTRY.

133 East Madison-st.

Best RUBBER OR \$5

POP CORN BALLS,

CHICAGO SNOW-FLAKE CORN WORKS

36 and 38 River-st.

Manufacturers Wichelman Snow-Flake Corn, etc.

HUSINESS CARDS.

vitalized AiR

BALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

OCONOMOWOC.

WATERFILL & FRAZIER, E. H. TAYLOR, JR., W. H. M'BRAYER,

T. J. VAN DYKE, WM. BERKELE.

W. J. FRAZIER, HEADLEY & PECK.

OSCAR PEPPER, "Old Crow."

HERMITAGE, D. A. AIKEN, NELSON,

G. & U. (Old Style), EUREKA DISTILLERY.

HORSEY MARYLAND RYE, E. H. TAYLOR, JR., NELSON'S RYE.

1878, '79, and '80 Goods Sold in Bondor Free.

Grommes & Ullrich, 174 and 176 Madison-st.

Bond & Lillard, Waterfill & Frazier, and O. F. C. (E. H. Taylor, Jr.), Hand-Made Sour Mash Whiskies, well known Made Sour Mash Whiskies, well known as the finest Whiskies made in Kentucky, and also the Horsey Maryland Rye, known as the celebrated "Military Rye," are controlled by us in this market.

in the world BABY CARRIAGES WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO., 981 STATE-ST.

A 1873. BARTLETT, BUTTHAR & PARKER,
DR. PARKER, the patenties, has had 2) years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our uppliance as the best in use.
Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.
Manufacturers of the SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS Patented March 26, 1876. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE General Transatlantic Company. en New York and Havre, Pier & N. S.; foot of Travelers by this line avoid both transit by Buglish railway and the discomfort of crossing the channel in a small boas.

LABHADOR, Sangiler.... Wednesday, June 30, noon ST. LAURENT. Santelle... Wednesday, Juny 7. 5 p m AMERIQUS, B. Joucia. Wednesday, Juny 14, 10:35 a m PHICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cain, 5:00 and 30.

Steerage, 2%, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to suit.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. o suit.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Steamers will leave New York direct for Bordeaux.

Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Marselles every month as fol-

NORTH CERMAN LLOYD. New York. London. Parla. Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for Condon and Paris at lowest rates. RATES OF PASSAGES. From Berimen. Rat cabin. Barres. See Section 1981. Second data. Section 1981. Second data. Section 1981. Second data. Section 1981. Second data. Section 1981. Second Market Section 1981. Section

The steoring rates by the NORTH CERMAN LLOYD From BREMEN to CHICAGO is 541, and the only Agents authorized to sell these tick-H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., I South Clark-st., GENERAL AGENTS. J. W. ESCHENBURG. 104 FFth-av., LOCAL AGENT. AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate
Wednosday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengars, and the U.S. Mail.
RED STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Hoyal Belgian Maila.
The only birest laine to Antworp, in Belgians, sailing
every tentih day alternately from Philadelphia and
New Contains the Continent apply to
Design Technical Control of the Continent apply to
PETER WEIGHT & SONS, General Agenta.
WE LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randophi-st., Chicago. STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 321 to 375, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 321. Steerast 58. 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Ginarow.

CIBCASIA, June 26, 8 s m | BOLIVIA, July 10, 7 a n

DEVONIA, July 17, 2 p m | ETHIOPIA, July 17, 1 p m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

104 & 106 Madison-st., SPEAK LOUD!!! Tailoring Dept.

With Low Prices; and now as our great and glorious national an-niversary (the 4th of July) is near at hand, no man wants to cele-brate in his old clothes, and moreover as the thermometer seems to delight to skip up among the nineties almost daily of late, it seems a most opportune time to remind our many friends in a sort of disinter-ested (?) way of the attractions and timely matters of interest now being shown at the C. O. D. Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, 104 and 106 Madison-st.

Walk with us first into our large, elegant, and well-stocked

Men's Clothing Dept.

See Suits piled on Suits, and stocks of goods of all seasonable styles, adapted with wonderful foresight to meet the wants of the multitudes, and laid at their feet for a small percentage of profit. Let it be Suits, Pants, Vests, Office Coats, Dusters, or what not, here you will find them at

PRICES ALWAYS LOW.

And now we go into our

Boys' Clothing Dept.

Children in Kilts, Boys in their First Pants, School Boys, and all sorts of Lads surround us in this Harvest Field of Suits and Stylish Garments. The assortment is large, the profits small, the Goods fresh, salesmen polite.

It's a pleasure to visit this Dept.

Saturday, June 26, 1880. A GREAT DAY'S RACING.

The Best Entries of the Meeting.

Four Large Fields Closely Matched-Thirty Starters. RACING COMMENCES AT 2:30.

ools sold at ro a. m. and 8 p. m. at the Palmer House, and on the track at 1:30 p. m. Madison-st. Cars Direct to the Track.

PROGRAMME AND ENTRIES. FIRST RACE. Tremont Hotel Stakes," for 2-year-o-mile. Closed wish 50 nominations.

1. Meintyre & Swiney enter b. f. Liszie S.

2. Geo. Hakes enters b. c. Mosso.

3. J. W. Kinnt Reynolds enters ch. c. Ripple.

4. D. Swigert enters b. c. Hindoo.

SECOND RACE. The Chicago Packers' Purse," \$100, for all a, \$150 of which to second, \$50 to third. Two-mile

3. B. Morris enters ch. g. Frank Short,
3. W. Brown & Co. enter ch. m. Cammie F.
4. H. Owens enters b. e. Leon,
4. Bayles enters b. f. Omega.
5. Swigert enters b. f. Paru.
6. Hughes outers b. f. Paru.
7. Hughes outers b. f. Bettle F.
7. J. Megibben enters ch. g. Cash Clay.
7. J. H. K. Stringfield enters ch. f. Alice Brues.
10. Gill enters b. f. Sistova.

THIRD RACE. Purse," for all ages, 200; of whice second. One mile. J. F. Robinson, Jr., enters h. f. Mamie R. Rodes & Carr enter ab. f. Blue Lodge. J. H. & T. W. Summers enter be. e. Renows. Geo. Hakes enters b. c. Mossow, W. F. Johnson & Co. onter b. h. Respond. Evans & Co. enter b. f. Rosella. R. H. Matteson enters b. g. Rii. Whitten Bros. enter b. d. Evans & Co. S. Bryant enters b. g. Rii. S. Bryant enters ch. E. Blug Modicina. FOURTH RACE.

extra Race. Handicap Purse, 220; 500 to second ners to handicap their own horses, and must star h the weights they assign. Mile and an eighth. DENTISTRY.

VITALIZED AIR



Did you say? Well, now you

touch our pride. Here we are midst representative fabrics from England, France, Germany, &c., &c., and here where skill is at its best, we produce garments that would suitably bedeck a Royal Person, all at LOW PRICES. MIND YOU! We keep our balance even in this field of extravagant things. Suits to order, \$25.00 and upwards.

Furnishing Goods.

Novelties, Staples, and Standard Goods in great profusion. Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Underweer, Suspenders, &c., &c., &c., at BED ROCK FIGURES.

SMALL MARGINS LARGE

SALES.

Truth Always, 104 & 106

MADISON-ST

Open till 11 o'clock To-night. Don't you pity us?"

Jockey and Trotting Club. SGHLESINGER

SILKS

Special Lots "to Close!"

The Coming Week we Will Offer "ALL OUR"

\$1.00! "ALL OUR"

\$1.50!

CANTON SILKS! 40c! Will include the Best Quality

French Silks "ALL COLORS," \$1.25!

Best American Black Dress Silk! \$1.38!

For Which We Are HEADQUARTERS.

Samples Given! Samples Mailed! INVARIABLY

The Leaders of Popular Prices. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS. BUSINESS CARDS. H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, 75 and 77 Randolph-st.

PRESIDENTIAL

The Part Gen. Hancock Took in Mrs. Surratt's Ex-

An Interview with the Daughter of the Unfortunate

Who Says Hancock Made No Effort to Save Her Mother's Life,

But Evidently Did All He Could to Secure the Hanging.

Hancock's Wonderful Exhibition of Statesmanlike Qualities

n His Attempts to Defeat Reconstruction While in Louisiana, in 1867.

An Instance of His Remarkable Generalship in Fighting Indians.

What the People Think of the Choice After a Day's Reflection.

Party and Principles, Not Men, to Bo he Basis of the Present Campaign.

Return of Leading Chicago Democrats from the Cincinnati Convention.

Their Views Regarding the Ticket and the Way It Was Nomi-

Their Reasons for Believing Hancock to Be an Extremely Strong

HANCOCK-MRS. SURRATT. Gen. Hancock for the Presidency has revived the history of his connection with the execution of Mrs. Surratt, who, together with Payne, Atzerodt, and Harold, was hanged in the old Capitol Prison Yard, at Washington, on July 7, 1865, for complicity in the scheme that resulted in the assasination of President Lincoln, and yery nearly in the murder of Secretary Seward. very nearly in the murder of Secretary Seward. Democratic organs and orators have heretofore charged that Gen. Hancock, who was in command of the troops in and around Washington at the time, could have saved Mrs. Surratt if he had chosen to do so. They have stated that he not only disobeyed the writ of habeas corpus that was issued to him on the preceding day for the production of the body of Mrs. Surratt, but that he also prevented the access of her daughter to President Johnson when she came to the White House to beg for a reprieve, and that in various other ways he took care that the execution should take place at the appointed hour. But since Hancock loomed up as a Democratic leader the party papers have taken another tack. They have urged that Hancock did not desire that Mrs. Surratt should be hanged; that he implored President Johnson to be merciful to her, and that on the day of the hanging he stationed patrols of cavalry between the White House and

so that if a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt should be granted at the last moment it could be conveyed to him with all possible expedition. To ascertain the truth regarding these conflicting stories a reporter has had several interviews with the person more closely interested and best cognizant of what really did occur—namely: the daughter of Mrs. Surratt, formerly Miss Anna Surratt, and now the wife of Prof. William P. Torney, and residing in this city. Mrs. Torney was first seen on Thursday afternoon. She is a rather tall and slender lady, evidently of a very nervous temperament, and boars in face and expression the traces of the bears in face and expression the traces of the terrible ordeal through which she passed fifteen years ago. To the inquiries of the reporter she responded that she had heard of the nomination of the Hancock and the

responded that she had heard of the nomination of Gen. Hancock, and the POLLOWING CONVERSATION ENSURE:

Reporter—"Mrs." Torney, the Democratic papers are asserting that the part played by Gen. Hancock in the execution was altogether honorable and fair, and that he did whatever he could to save your mother. Now is that true?" Mrs. Torney besitated for a minute to answer, and the recoilection of past events seemed very painful to her. Finally she said that such reports were not true, and added that neither she nor any of her family had any good feeling for Gen Hancock

Gen. Hancock.

R.—"Do you believe that Hancock on that occasion acted as a friend toward you and your Mrs. Torney-"I do not. You could not call Mrs. Torney—"I do not. You could not call his conduct exactly brutal, but I do believe that he wisned for the execution of my mother, and would not so much as have lifted his finger to prevent it. Myself and my mother were arrested at the same time and imprisoned in the old Capitol. Subsequently I was released, and she was taken to the Arsensl. I had to get my passes to see her from Secretary Stanton, and then take them to be countersigned by Gen. Hancock. I saw him a dozen times or more, and

then take them to be countersigned by Gen.

Hancock. I saw him a dozen times or more, and

HE REVER EXPERSED TO ME

the slightest sympathy with my mother. If he was anxious to prevent the execution he did not do or say anything at that time that I know of, and I think that I was the proper person to be informed about it."

R.—"As I understood it, you went to Gen. Hancock on the morning of the execution at his headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, and had a long interview with him there. Can't you tell me what then occurred?"

Mrs. T.—'I cannot. I can't answer that question without giving more thought to those matters than I can possibly do at this moment. "R.—"You can at least tell me whether the impression formed upon your mind then was that Gen. Hancock was the friend of yourself and your mother."

Mrs. T., in an excited and emphatic manner—"No, sir; he was not. If I were to tell you all that happened, and all that was said at the interview, it would be very much to Gen. Hancock's discredit."

R.—You know, then, that all the stories as to Gen. Hancock's endeavoring to save Mrs. Surrati are lies?"

Mrs. T.—"That is about the fact."

At "His Junorum

Prof. Torney came in, and the conversation above reported was substantially repeated. The question was again put to Mrs. Torney as 50 what occurred between her and Gen. Hancock during the interview on the morning of the execution, but she still refused to go into details,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

day of the execution in order that, if the President elented at the last moment, he could stot the hanging."

Prof. I.—" Who ever said that?"

R.—"It may have been stated upon Get Hancock's authority."

Prof. T.—"I can tell you—and I am speakir upon my wife's authority—that it is a lie. It not the first lie that Hancock has told about the affair, and it won't be the last one he will 'te before the emplayin is over."

R.—" That's tolerably emphatio."

Prof. T.—"I mean it to be so. I want you it understand that of all the statements concerning Mrs. Surrant and the execution that have been made up to this time, not a single one cam from or was authorized by any of the family."

THEY WERE ALL GOTTAN UP by reporters whom we refused to see and when went away and concocted their fabrication This is true not only as regards myself and a wife, but also as regards his brothers John as Isaac Surrant. You are the first newspaper my whom we have talked thus unreservedly on it question, and I rely upon you to report us on the court.

HANCOCK AS A SOLDIER.

HIS FAMOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHET ENNES-TWO INDIANS RILLED AT \$4,500,00 APIECE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribe Washington, D. C., June 25.—The Northern Demogratic newspapers to-day teem with accounts of Gen. Hancock's military achievements during the War of the Rebellion. Not a word is said, however, about Hancock's last active military campaign, the only one, too, in which he ever had an opportunity, as an independent commander, to display his bright military qualities. That was the campaign against the Cheyenne Indians in Kansas in the spring and summer of 1867. In conversation with a Trusum correspondent to-night, Col. S. F. Tappan, who was a member of the Indian Peace Commission of 1867, recalled some of the incidents of that famous campaign. "In April," said the Coionel. "Hancock marched from Leavenworth with an expedition of 1,500 men. Some of the equipment of that expedition excited much curiosity and amusement among those of us who had served in that country. For example, an elaborate pontoon train was taken those of us who had served in that country. For example, an elaborate pontoon train was taken along for a campaign in a region where there is not a stream that is not easily fordable. A long train of water-carts also accompanied the expe-dition, and it has been irreverently suggested by soldiers who were not educated at West Point

soldiers who were not educated at West Point that

THE WATER-CARTS MIGHT BE NEEDED to haul a supply of water sufficient to make the pontoons useless. When the expedition reached Fort Larned a body of Cheyennes, numbering some 400 warriors, with their women, children, and old men, were encamped on the Pawnet Fork, about fifteen miles distant. On Gen. Hancock's invitation the chiefs and warriors came to Fort Larned for a conference. Gen. Hancock asked them where their women and children were, and why they also had not come in. He was told that among the women were many who had escaped from the Chivington massacre at Sand Creek, and they were afraid to come near the soldiers. Gen. Hancock insisted that the women and children should be brought to the fort. The warriors returned to their village, and, taking their women and children, fied from the vicinity. The village was then attacked by the troops, its only occupants being an old man and a demented girl, who had been forgotten by the Indians in their hasty flight. These two Indians were murdered, but not until after the girl had been outraged, and the village was burned, except 500 of the tepees, which were

the village was burned, except 500 of the tepees, which were

RESERVED FOR OFFICERS

of the expedition. Then an active campaign against the Indians was begun. It hasted until some time in July, when Gen. Hancock sent to Washington for more men and money. He had spent about \$9,000,000, and the lives of about 200 soldiers and settlers had been sacrificed. Congress decided that \$4.500,000 for killing an Indian was too much, and the Peace Commission was appointed. Gen. Hancock was examined as a witness before the Commission early in August, and he made a very pittable exhibition of himself in trying to excuse his blunders. The Commission met the Cheyennes in September, and readily concluded a treaty with them. Gen. Hancock's campaign was an unnecessary as well as an expensive one, and its management from beginning to end reflected no credit on the commander."

"STATESMAN" HANCOCK.

THE POLICY PURSUED BY THE GENERAL AT THE SOUTH IN 1807-88.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Gen. Hencock is being highly extolled by the Democrats on account of the statesmanlike qualities he exhibited during his administration of the affairs in the Fifth Military District in the years 1807-98. It is worth while to recall some of the events of that period. The order for Gen. Hancock's assignment to the command of the Fifth District was made on the 28th of August, 1807, notwith-

past services and connacence in yather part part of the part of th

y performed."
en. Hancock was followed by the Honoert J. Walker. In the course of his speech
Walker said: "And now, fellow-citizens,
a Hancock is entering upon a new career,
although his new trust is military, still in
at of name it has civil daties, and imposes a
t of the utmost difficulty in its proper fulfillint. I have no doubt that his laurel, marked
h his blood, and that of the enemies of his
ntry in Mexico and in the late Civil War will
nureased by the civil wreaths which still

ADD NEW HONG
hose he earned upon the battle-field. He

ADD NEW HONG to those he earned upon the battle-field. He has truly said his duty is to carry out the laws of his country, and he has said wisely, because a soldier of the Republic most truly defends a bountry when he defends the laws of that country; and, fellow-citizens, he will not be adjudged to to whether the law is wise and expedient or to twenther it be otherwise. His duty is purely a ministerial duty to carry out the aws as they are written, because the executive of the country, even the President of the United States—[the speaker was here interrupted by loud and prolonged heering, which subsided after a time. He required: I was about to say not even the President of the united States—[the speaker was here interrupted by loud and prolonged heering, which subsided after a time. He required: I was about to say not even the President of the way of the president of the pres

MUST AND IS SWORN
the it as one of the laws of the country,
ow-citizens, while I am sure that Gen.
twill execute the laws in true spirit
ording to the meaning that must be
n them, I am also sure that he will do it
to of charity and kindness.

Mr. Walker meant by his references to
ions of the courts applied as well to the
arts of Louisiana and Texas as to the
of the United States. The program
is laid down for Gen. Hancock's guidipretty well outlined in a Washington
printed in the Charleston Courier of
888. A part of that dispatch

WAS AS FOLLOWS: WAS AS POLLOWS

Was as FOLLOWS:

New Orleans is just now the key of the conrative position South. The compulsory resigion of Gov. Flanders, with other decided
ements now in progress, indicates the bening of a new regime in the military districts,
cock is to be made the pioneer in a great
k movement South to restore the unrepreted States, as far as the reconstruction acts
allow, to the basis of civil law. This is
by persons high in the confidence of the
outive to be the new policy determined

ON OF A SECRET CIRCULAR

issued by Gen. Sheridan at the time registration was in progress, directing the officers whom to register and whom not. These instructions are of the most sweeping partisan character. Even extons, the antiquated fossils retained around the country churches for years, and who, of course, being old residents, were not likely to vote the Hadical ticket, are construed to be officers of the Confederacy, and distranchised. Hancock will issue a commission in every parish to examine the register, and strike off the names of all persons filegally registered, and also to take cognizance of all applications for registration improperly refused, and to put these names on the lists. One result of this purging of the registry will undoubtedly be to

DEFRAT THE CONSTITUTION

which the black-and-tan Convention are now hammering out. In other military departments the same policy will probably have a similar result. Gen. Hancock's next proceeding will probably be to convene the State Legislature; not exactly to convene the state Legislature; not exactly to convene the state Legislature; not exactly to convene the state Legislature; and device some measure for the financial relief of the State Government. Other movements of an equally conservative character are in contemplation, but these will be the first carried out. The progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be watched with great interest. The Progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be watched with great interest. The Progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be watched with great interest. The Progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be watched with great interest. The Progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be watched with great interest. The progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be watched with great interest. The progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be made and the progress of these measures and their rece

THE KU-KLUX. The Republicans have already discovered in looking into Gen. Hancock's career that at the very time he in his general orders congratulated the country on peace, and harmony, and prosperity in Louisiana, the investigating committees of Congress found that the Ku-Klux strocities were at their hight under Hancock's own eyes, and that many hundreds of Republicans were being killed.

A DENIAL.

GALENA III., June 25.—Gen. Grant gives an indignant denial to the statement published in one of the New York papers of this morning that he had pronounced for Hancook, and that, being released from all obligations to the Republican party, he would cast his vote for the Democratic candidate instead of for Garfield. Gen. Grant has no other intention than to vote the Republican ticket.

Gen. Grant has no other intention than to vote the Republican ticket.

New York, June 25.—A special to Truth, from Galena, Ill., says: "Gen. Grant stated to-day to an intimate friend of his, residing here, that he fully approved of the nomination of Hancock by the Democratic party. He said it was an inspiration that will sweep the country, and that no candidate the Democracy could have chosen would have proved so acceptable to the masses of the people. Gen. Grant added that many Republicans would not vote for Garfield, and he was one of them. He said the fact that he was now out of power forever released him from any obligation to the Republican party, and that he would himself vote for Hancock."

DUBUQUE, In., June 25.—The report sent out from Gulena that Gen. Grant had declared his intention to support Hancock for the Presidency is denied by the General, and arose from the fact of his having given it as his opinion that Hancock would be elected.

DUBLOUGH, In., June 25.—The report sent out from Galeus that Gen. Grant had declared his intention to support Hancock for the Presidency is denied by the General, and arose from the fact of his having given it as his opinion that Hancock would be elected.

ENGLISH.

HIS RETURN TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., June 25.—The Hon. William H. English, nominee for Vice-President, returned home from Cincinnatial last night, and thus far has kept very quiet and out of sight as much as possible. To those with whom he has conversed he expressed himself as not surprised at his nomination, for he understood the situation perfectly, and knew upon whose influence he could rely. His conversation, however, is very carefully guarded, and he speaks eulogistically of ail of his brother Democratic success, which seems now to be conceiliation. The people are tired and sick of the bloody shirt.—disgusted with persons who have no greater stock-in-trade. Beconciliation is now the watchword,—building up the commerce of the country.

"Wherein does English's strength lie?"

"It had no strength. When the people came together it was found that they were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Tilden, and in favor of mominating a man above suspicion to govern the country for the next four years, in the event of Democratic success, which seems now to be conceded, acting in the very best faith.

"How was the machine smashed?"

It had no strength. When the people came together it was found that they were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Tiliden, and in favor of mominating a man above suspicion to govern the country.

"How was Hancocks' nomination to prove the country.

"He was nominated because he was the strongest man and represented the idea of reconciliation. The people are tired and sick of the bloody shirt.—disgusted with persons who have no greater tooks. The latter and his wife were standing on the steps of the Bates House last night as he passed in the street-car on his way home. Bows and smiles

this testimony of your appreciation of services and confidence in my ability.

It is services and confidence in the military of our country, and on the fields of the day, and it is stated on good authority that the ex-Governor took the earliest opportunity to call upon Senator McDonald and assure him of this continued respect and confidence.

It is possible to the laws there is the senator played felse to him and it is

poss. Me.

It has been arranged for Mr. English to meet
the Committee appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination at New York July 13,
in company with Gen. Hancock, when the formal notifications and answers will be made.

in company with Gen. Hancook, when the formal notifications and answers will be made.

SOME OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Oricing Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—A night's reflection (with the thermometer touching 65 all night) has strengthened the Republicans who are here in the belief that the Cincinnati ticket has many vulnerable points. Numerous instances are already being brought to headquarters tending to show the extreme penuriousness of English of Indiana.—the barrel attachment to the ticket.—and to indicate that unless he is more liberal than his reputation shows Tilden's place will not be filled. Treasury clerks who served with English in the Department here say that his chief occupation was in making small loans to his associate clerks at most usurlous rates of interest and insisting upon his pound of flesh, no matter what might be the necessities of his associates. A Chicago man cites as an instance of his liberality the fact that he contributed to the relief of the Chicago sufferers at the great firey when the world was giving such vast ampoints the munificent sum of \$1. A prominent Indianian, who has known English from his boybood, says that, if he is compelled to pay out even \$100,000 in the canvass, his life's blood will go with it, and that, wealthy as he is, his name is connected with no charity.

ANOTHER LOVE-FEAST.

PENNSYLVANIA CLUBS BURY THE HATCHET.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 25.—An interesting scen occurred at the Union Depot this morning, shortly after the arrival of the Cincinnati ex-press on the Pan-Handle Railroad. The cars were filled with delegates and others returning from the Cincinnati Convention, including the Randall and Americus Clubs of Philadelphia. It is generally known that these organizations have for several years been violently opposed to each other, and have contributed no little toward keeping the party throughout the State in a con dition of almost constant turmoil. Coming up from Cincinnatt the difficulty was patched up by the leaders of the respective clubs, and it was agreed that a formal reconciliation be-tween them should take place when the train reached this city. Accordingly when the clubs arranged themselves in line upon the platform, Mr. P. P. Dever, on behalf upon the platform, Mr. P. P. Dever, on behalf of the Americus Club, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the unpleasantness, and expressed the hope that there would be no further antagonism between them. In conclusion he presented a handsome baton to George McGowan, President of the Randall organization. The gift was received in a very friendly manner by that gentleman, he making a few appropriate remarks. The members of the two clubs then exchanged fraternal greetings and got on the train for the East in the best of spirits. This incident was witnessed by a large party of delegates and others, and there was a cheer when it was over.

BOURBON JOLLIFICATION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 25.—The Democrats to-night ratified the nominations of Hancock and English at Court-House square. Enthusi-asm was stirred up by fireworks, Chinese asin was started up by freedrik, clinical lanterns, a band of music, and by speeches by Congressman Colerick, Judges Lowery and O'Rourke, M. V. B. Spencer, the Hon. O. D. Willett, and several other leading lights in the Democratic Church.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 25.—The Bourbons are on the warpath to-night ratifying the nomi-

ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 25.—The Democrats to-night held a ratification meeting on the down-town square. Flars, fireworks, and cannon created great excitement. The following gentlemen made speeches: Judges S. Wilcox, A. H. Botsford, and J. W. Ranstead, Col. Joslyn, Maj. Barry, and many others. There was a large attendance.

and many others. There was a large attendance.

PRINCETON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PRINCETON, III., June 25.—The Democrats are this evening holding a jolification here over the party nominees. Two bands, a cannon, and three or four speakers are making the moise and a huge bondire is throwing the light on the surroundings. John H. Bryant, who went off in the Liberal movement, is one of the speakers.

RACINE, Wis., June 25.—The Democracy here are disgusted to right. Last night they were to have an impromptu ratification meeting in the Court-House Square, but the weather did not permit. To-night they brought their cannon down to the square and their sky-rockets; but whether because there were more Republicans than Democrats out, or the money was not forthcoming for the cartridges, or what, not a gun was heard, nor a rocket fired, nor a Hancock ratified. The Republicans are all on the grin, of course, and the rank and file of the Democrats.—well, they are madder than wet hens at the fizzle.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG.

PRINCETON, Pa., June 25.—There was a big turnout of the Democracy to-night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Among the speakers were Speaker Randall and ex-Senator Cowan of Pennsylvania, Fellows of New York, Springer of Illinois, and Senator Ransom of North Carolina, all of whom culogized the ticket and predicted an easy victory. The meeting was characterized by considerable enthusiasm.

The Republicans will make a demonstration in a few days. They succipate a close and exciting contest, and will enter upon the campaign with a determination to win.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—The ratification announced for to-night is postponed until Monday evening. Ratification meetings will be held throughout the State to-morrow evening, and most of the Indianapolis orators will be absent in attendance upon them.

RETURNING PILGRIMS. RETURNING PILGRIMS.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS BACK FROM CINCINNATI.

The trains from Cincinnati yesterday morning brought back nearly all the Chicagoans, delegates and others, who attended the Convention, and, as it was fitting that the matter telegraphed from Porkopolis should be supplemented by the views and impressions of men who took part in the proceedings, a reporter of The Thibung started out for the purpose of interviewing the better known Democrats who were there. The result of his labors is given below.

"The Convention itself," said

GUS HERRINGTON,

"was a grand success. It made no mistakes.

"The Convertion itself," said
GUS HERRINGTON,
"was a grand success. It made no mistakes.
It was saved from them."
"How?"
"By sitting down on the machine and smashing it, and there is not sufficient vitality in the pieces to put it together again in our age. There was great fear from the commencement that the machine was sufficiently powerful to control the wishes of the people, the people themselves being ignorant of its strength, as represented through their fears. The delegates knew that Tilden was a candidate, and that at a pertinent moment he would be brought into the Convention."
"How was the machine smashed?"

ostentation or anything pertaining to starch in his position; in fact, a man of the people,— sure to, carry indiana. It will not sequire a struggle; success is a foregone conclusion. All parties are satisfied that the country will feel safe to submit to his counsels, to his judg-ment. He has been in all things a conservative man."

"His barrel had nothing to do with his nomi-nation?" "His barrel had nothing to do with his homination?"

Nothing, for he was not a candidate, and didn't expect to be—could not hope to be, for it was understood if Hancock couldn't be nominated McDonald would be the second strongest man. There was a time when it was supposed McDonald would be the coming man."
"How was it that he dropped out?"
"Because Hancock was the strongest man, and for no other reason."
"What do you think of the platform?"
"I taink it an entire success. There is so little difference between the Republican and Demogratic parties upon living issues that the platform of either party will not cut any great farme in the contest"

"What are the traditions of the Democratic party?"

"The Democratic party claims that, in its traditions, it has always been the party of the people, and has had the confidence of the people in everyting except the ideas of the War. It has now demonstrated to the country, by putting a ticket before the voters that will remove all doubt, that it keeps step to the music of the Union. It claims that its candidates are free from blersish or taint of public plunder, they having absolutely no record to defend, and can make an aggreesive campaign with the utmost confidence that it will be won. Of course indiana is a Democratic State, and will be carried in October. No one doubts that with a united Democracy in New York it will give a very large majority for the Democratic ticket. There being he divisions or dissensions there, it must be conceded by all well-informed persons that New York will cast its Electoral vote for the Democratic ticket. The Pennsylvanians were wild in their enthusiasm, and confidently believed that Pennsylvania would cast its votes for Hancock. I do not speak with any confidence on that subject, for I have no knowledre. The past would indicate that Pennsylvania is a Republican State. The Democrate believe that they will carry lilinois. Certainly they are going to try for the first time in twenty years."
"What other States will there be a struggle in?"

"In California and Oregon. We think we have

"In California and Oregon. We think we have decidedly the best show for carrying those States."

"On what ground?"

"They have been doubtful States all the time, and, with the ticket that has been put up, it will be for the first time an aggressive fight by the Democratic party, and it always wins in an aggressive fight. It has been on the defensive for twenty years. Now the tide is turning; the Republican party is on the defensive. Of course the execution of Mrs. Surratt will cut some, but a minor, figure. Both Hancock and Garfield being on the Commission that condemned her, they stand equal before the country on that question. And then it is known that the Catholics as a people are adverse to voting for itinerant preachers. They certainly are not fond of Campbellite preachers, and are most assuredly inclined to vote against them upon all reasonable occasions, and from present indications these voters will be early at the polls and be there late to see that their votes are properly counted."

"What has Hangock done to commend him to the people?"

"He has shown bimself in times of trial to be

"What has Hancsek done to commend him to the people?"
"He has shown bimself in times of trial to be a great soldier, and a great soldier must always be a great man. When he was the Milltary Governor of Louisiana he showed himself to be a statesman, and upon all occasions he has conducted himself like a statesman when called upon to act in that capacity. He has sustained himself in all the relations of life that pertain to a complete manhood; such a man the people look to and idolize as their leader. As a soldier he was a leader, and a most successful one; and to him now belongs, if to any one man before the people, the renown of having left his favorable impress upon a united America."

WILLIAN C. GOUDY.

"The Convention," said William C. Goudy.
"was composed of representative men from all parts of the United States, and exhibited very great deliberation for a Convention of that magnitude." reat denotration agnitude."
"How did it compare with others as to "How did it compare with others as to factiousness?"

"There was less personal partisanship than I have ever seen in a National Convention, nearly the whole of the body being moved by, a desire to obtain a ticket which would be the strongest before the people. It was noted as one of reconciliation and harmony."

"How was Hancock's nomination brought about?"

"It was the result of the judgment of a majority of the Convention, after Gov. Seymour had postfively refused to allow the use of his name, that Hancock had more strength and was freer from objections than any of the other

"The first ballot indicated that he had more supporters than any other one man, and before the second ballot was taken Illinois decided that it was better to nominate him, and Wisconsin before the Convention signified that it would follow Illinois in its support of Hancock, and those two States practically secured the nomination."

"Did the Tildeymen give up the fight early?"

"The New York delegation came to the support of Gen. Hancock after a sufficient number of votes had been secured to make the nomination, but they did so at that time with apparent cordiality, and there seems to be no doubt that New York will give an earnest support to the ticket. Scheming for the nomination of Tilden was not abandoned fully until after the first ballot was taken. That disclosed the fact that Tilden's strength could not be concentrated upon Payne, and during the night if was decided to transfer Tilden's strength to Randall, and abandon entirely the idea of Tilden's nomination; but this movement was too late, because the judgment of the Convention was made up, and the plans completed for the nomination of Gen. Hancock."

"The machine was smashed?"

"Yes. The nomination of Hancock was a triumph of the people over all the schemes and combinations that were made in advance of the meeting of the Convention."

"How do you regard the ticket?"

"The dicket is the strongest that could have been made, under all the circumstances. Gov. Seymour or Judge Davis would have been stronger, if it had been possible to nominate either of them; but Gov. Seymour's declension ended all possibility of giving him the nomination, and public opinion, which had been assiduously cultivated, thought the nominee must be a Democrat, and prevenced even the presentation of Judge Davis mould have been such as a Democrat, and prevenced even the presentation of Judge Davis would have been stronger, if it had been possible to nominate either of them; but Gov. Seymour's declension ended all possibility of giving him the nomination, and public opinion, which had

carrying New York, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and with an even chance of carrying Pennsylvania and Illinois. Mr. English, next to Gov. Hendricks, is the strongest candidate for Indiana, that there can be no reasonable doubt about his ability to carry the October election." What is there about Gen, Hancock to commend him to the support of the people?" "He was the first man after the close of the War to assert the supremacy of the civil authority over the military, and, though a soldier, he gained his strength in the Convention from the fact that he has respected the law when it was in his power to rule by the military authority. He is not presented as a soldier, but is presented because of his high regard for civil authority. He is a man of ability, fine character, and great integrity, and who on every consion has asserted the right of the people to govern themselves."

and great integrity, and who on every occasion has asserted the right of the people to govern themselves."

"Will his connection with the Surratt matter hurt him with the rabid Democrats."

"He had no connection with the Surratt matter whatever, except that he was in command of the Military Department of Washington at the time of her execution. The order of the Court was executed by Goy. Hartranft, of Pennsylvanis, and Gen. Garfield, the Republican candidate for President, was a member of the Commission which found her gullty and pronounced the judgment. It would be difficult to see why any man, on occount of Mrs. Surratt's execution, should vote for Garfield in preference to Gen. Hancock. In addition to this, there was large representation in Cincinnati of Catholics and Irishmen, and, without exception, they declared that Gen. Hancock's connection with the Surratt matter would not weaken him before the people.

"I think the Convention," said

cock's connection with the Surratt matter would not weaken him before the people.

"I think the Convention," said

8. CORKING JUDD,

"was one of the ablest bodies I have ever seen in my life. It was a very fine assembly of men, and embraced, of course, largely the best talent of the party."

"Are you satisfied with the nominations?"

"Perfectly: they could not have been better. I have myself been in 1svor of Gen. Hancock's nominantion since 1868, though my first choice in 1876 was Judge Davis. I preferred Hancock's nomination since 1868, though my first choice in 1876 was Judge Davis. I preferred Hancock's I favored him because I thought he was the best material considering all the surrounding circumstances, and because I happen to know him personally and am very fond of him, and I know that he isnot only a great General but he is a great statesman as well and a great man in every way."

"Where has he shown his statesmanship?"

"Whenever the occasion has grisen for it first his administration of military affairs, especially in Louisiana. I was there at the time he was in command of that department. He issued a number of general orders there from time to time, the substance of which may be said to be involved in this one general idea, that so long as it was in the power of the civil authorities to enforce order it was their province to do so, and that the military should be strictly subordinate to the civil authority. At the same time—I am speaking from recollection—his orders contained in substance the positive declaration that unless order could be maintained by the civil authorities, he would see to it that it should be maintained by the previous authorities concerning the jurors in equits. After the restoration of peace in 1867 or 1868 the military authority controlled the matter of the eligibility of jurors. Gen. Hancock rescinded that order. I talked over these matters with him and was convinced that he was a statesman and understood, felt, and

elected by a large majority. I think it will carry Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, and New Jersey, and my judgment, is, with our State ticket, the chances are altosother in favor of our carrying illinois. We were afraid we might make a mistake at Cincinnati; that a weak ticket night be nominated. That would have hurt us very materially in the State. The nomination of Gen. Hancek has added to the strength of the State ticket, and I think we will carry illinois. That, of course, is not founded upon any actual data; I judge by the way the ticket is received by a class of citizens,—men who might be denominated Conservatives, who properly belong to the floating vote."

"The machine was masshed?"

"Entirely. It was defeated at every point."

"Did Seymour have any chance?"

"He would have been nominated, substantially by accumation, but for his withdrawal."

"Would not his nomination have been a stronger one than Hencekis?"

"No. I will say this about Seymour. He would probably have met a feeling which exists very largely in the Democratic party, and in the Republican party, too, of antagonism from taking any one from a military life and putting him into such a position. There would not have been the objection to him that he was a military mas; but I do not think that Gen. Hanceck is liable to the objection which is urged against military men, that a military education has a tendency to bring a man more into the line of military men, that a military education has a tendency to bring a man more into the line of military men, that a military education what is popularly called a strong government, and be more apt to overlook the dividing line between military and civil rule. Gen. Hanceck has shown the contrary tendency."

"What will the contest be about?"

has shown the contrary tendency."

"What will the contest be about?"

"The sandidates will enter largely into it because a great many vote for men without regard to the principles involved."

"What would be the main points in the ean-yeas?" "What would be the main points in the canvass?"

"The candidates and the differences between the parties. I think a great many men who may be regarded as conservatives—men who cannot strictly be said to be Democrats or Republicans, but who otherwise would vote the Republican ticket—will vote with us because satisfied that a mistake was made in the counting business in 1876—not only on that account, but because Hayes made a great mistake in appointing to office persons who perpetrated that outrage, as we regard it."

"Will the issue of traud enter into the campaign?"

we regard it."

"Will the issue of fraud enter into the campaign?"

"Oh, yes."

"If the Democrats believe there was fraud in 1876, why did they not put up Tilden so as to have him vindicated?"

"If the Democrats believe there was fraud in 1876, why did they not put up Tilden so as to have him vindicated?"

"If may answer that in this way. First, I don't think it is necessary to put him up in order to vindicate the idea; second, because it can be vindicated through others as well; and third, he declined the nomination; and fourth, because a great many Democrats in the Convention considered that Mr. Tilden is one way and another had brought the great mass of the people to believe that he was himself guilty of wrong in connection with the campaign of 1876, the counting of the vote and so forth. A great many people believe to this day that there was something wrong on his part, and, while the great bulk of those with whom I have conversed on the subject do not believe a word of it, they think it would have been a very difficult thing to have gotten that out of the public mind, and, therefore, that it was limpolitie to nominate him. This, of course, is without regard to the question of the propriety of nominating him in his present condition of health. For my-self, I don't believe one ward of those stories relative to his buying Electoral votes and the cipher dispatches. I know Mr. Tilden personally, and think he is one of the purest men in the country. Still, Lagree with those who preferred not to have Democracy placed in the attitude of continually defending him from that class of charges."

"I have attended a great many conventions," said Mr. Perry H. Smith, "from 1880 down, and nover saw an assembly with so many high-toned gentlemen as were in the Convention at Cincinnati. I can say that swith truth."

"What do you think of the nominations?"

"I think that there can be no question that they will carry."

character not one word could be said."

"How was it that Tilden dropped out?"

"Mr. Tilden has not been a candidate at all for many mouths. He allowed his name to be used, so far as I understand, because his friends thought it was far better that it should be used until the assembling of the Convention."

The reporter tried to get more information upon this point, but Mr. Smith was not inclined to give it.

"What do you think of the platform?"

"The platform as adopted, so far as I am individually concerned, is in perfect accord with my own feelings, except upon the Chinese question. I believe that our country is not so well filled up that we cannot afford to allow snybody to come here and improve its condition.

"You think the ticket will be successful?"

"New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut are the only supposed doubtful States, and I think we can carry them and also Illinois, with our present State ticket."

"The Convention," said

MRIVILLA W. FULLER.

"was the fourth one to which I have been a delegrate, and the sixth National Convention which I have attended, and was altogether the ablest body that I have fever seen. The determination was to make no mistakes, and the result in my judgment shows that no mistakes were made. The candidates are not only unexceptionable, but the platform is clear and specific, and places the Democracy on its ancient ground."

"Which is?"

"The strict construction of the Federal Constitution, hard money, opposition to a protective tarid, and therefore opposition to monopolies and subscilies."

"The strength of Gen. Hancock his strength?"

"The strength of Gen. Hancock lies in his wide reputation as a man of pure character and statesmanike ability, and I consider him an exceedingly good business man."

"Has he sever had any experience as a statesman?"

"Has he sever had any experience as a statesman!"

"The strength of Gen. Hancock hes in ms wide reputation as a man of pure character and statesmanlike ability, and I consider him an exceedingly good business man."

"Has he ever had any experience as a statesman?"

"His ability was shown in his administration in Louisiana, and a striking instance was shown at the time of the Military Commission whole met to try Gen. Babcock. As soon as information was received by telegraph that Babcock had been indicted, Mai.-Gen. Hancock—upon the ground that the military was subordinate to the civil authority—moved that the Court adjourn without day, and it was done. That is an instance of his appreciation of the view taken of public affairs in this country."

"Do you think the Democrats were consistent in selecting a military man for their candidate?"

"I do not see why they should not select a man all the because of his military career, and so did Gen. Explore."

"Wasn't it a Democratic objection against Gen. Taylor."

"Wasn't it a Democratic objection against Grant that he was a soldier, and that West Point was not a proper place to educate a man for President?"

"I do not so understand it. The main objection to Grant was that cipit years is established by usage as the length of a Presidential term, with a chance to make it four years of his administration. If on account of the drift toward centralization in his party, which rendered it more dangerous if a military man should be at the head of such a movement."

"But I mean in 1872 wasn't that objection urged against him head."

"But I mean in 1872 wasn't that objection to Gen. Metilelian that he had been a soldier was urged against him, except in its relation towards centralization in the party that nominated him. It was not deemed an objection to Gen. Metilelian that he had been a soldier in a good candidate from all I have learned about him. He is an excellent business man, and made a good member of Congress. The world is full of people who catch the bird when other people shake the bush, and English was it not?"

"I rea

fident, although it is rather early to prognosticate the result."

"Is Hancock's nomination one that will grow in favor?"

"It ought to. There is nothing that can be brought up against him. His nomination was a spontaneous movement of the people and not the result of any political intrigue. He had nobody there to represent him,—no leading politicians that I know of. Old Franklid, of Connecticut, an army officer, was there, but he is no politician. He was about the biggrest man Haucock had, and the only one of any prominence. The South divided its vote. Bayard got the largest part of it on the first ballot. They didn't know whom to go to. Hancock had the strongest friends in the extreme North,—Maine and Minnesota. They were the only two States that voted solidly for him on the first ballot."

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

THE MINNESOTA DELEGATION.

under the Captaincy of Mr. P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, arrived in the city yesterday fresh from Cincinnati, and made themselves at home at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They are: P. H. Kelly and Robert Smith, St. Paul; W. W. McNair, Minneapolis: Louis Evans, St. Cloud; J. C. Pierce, Red Wing; B. H. Everett, Le Sueur: L. L. Baxter, Chaska; Gen. H. W. Lamberton, Winona; J. J. Thornton, St. James; and Judge H. R. Wells, Preston, As has been stated before, this delegation, as a body, is probably as soild a one financially as any that was at Cincinnati, and represents the best element of the Democracy of the State. Col. Baxter and Col. McNair were the two original outspoken Hancock men in the delegation. DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES. col. Baxter and col. Monair were the two original outspoken Hancock men in the delegation, and Mr. Kelly has been Gen. Hancock's friend for twenty years. They come home feeling happy, and seem to be proud of the fact that they voted as a unit for the successful man every time. Mr. Kelly, who has been chosen as a member of the National Democratic Committee in place of Judge, Lockbern, is a most energy.

every time. Mr. Kelly, who has been chosen as a member of the National Democratic Committee in place of Judge Lochren, is a most energetic worker, a genial gentleman, and one of the loading merchants of the Northwest. He is spoken of as the candidate for Congress against the Hon. W. D. Washburn, but as a fellow-delegate remarked, "Does not stand much of a show of success, though he would get a larger vote than any other Democrat in the district."

Mr. Kelly said: "The Hancock forces, when we got to Cincinnati, had the poorest kind of an organization. They were scattered all about after the first ballot on Tuesday evening. And, by the way, I want to say that Cincinnati is the poorest place I ever saw to hold a Convention in. The hotel accommodations were very poor. At the new Central we found the table poor and dirty. We packed up there and left, and told the proprietor it wasn't position we wanted but society, He looked at us in dazed amazement, and we marched out with flying colors, and stopped at the Burnet House. This was fair compured to what we had had. The arrangements for the Convention were the poorest I ever saw, and nothing like as good as what you had in Chicago. The press were execrably provided for, and I had to see to it personally that a representative from the St. Paul Globe got a place to write, and he got it, too. We had to go around like beggars every day to get our quotas of tickets. Mayor Prince was in Chicago, and he certainly made lots of trouble for himself. He could just as well have given us all our tickets for the entire time of the Convention on one day, and let us do as we pleased with them. But Boston culture ruled.

"But coming back to first principles. There was an effort made to get us to go over to Hendricks, but we refused. The Hancock campaign was run by Gen. Franklin and Gen. Baldy, Smith, of the regular army. Smalley, of Vermont, Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, and Col. gentlemen as were is the Convention at United and the content of t

LONG JOHN.

TONG JOHN.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE GINCINNATI NOMINEES. The Hon. John Wentworth gave his views of the Democratic nominees to an interviewer as follows:

He regarded the nomination of Hancock in the same light as he would that of Pope, Sheridan, or any other army man. Hancock had never belonged to any party, and would have to be looked upon solely as a military man. His record was no doubt good, and there was no reason why any Democrat should vote against him mor any Republican for him. Garfield bears a similar relation to the parties, and the consequence is that the fight will be brought down very close to the issue between the parties. He did not believe that the independent vote would affect the matter in the loast, as in a Presidential election every man votes with the party to which he naturally belongs. He did not believe that Hancock would get a vote that would not have gone to Seymour had he been nominated, and vice versa. He admitted that he was a warm personal friend to Garfield, and that he had done his utmost to secure his nomination in case Grant should fail. He believed that the effect of the Credit-Mobilier, De Gelyer, and back-pay matters would be more than counterbalanced in the minds of Republicans by the fact that he is a poor man; and he related an anecdote to the effect that when with Garfield th Maine a year ago, the latter had inquired for a first-class but economical academy to which he could send his boys, and that at this he (Wentworth) had twitted him on his desire for economy, and asked him what he had done with all the money that he was charged with having made from the corrupt affairs with which he was onto mice of the fact that is the Course than \$18,000 unt of his property.

Mr. Wentworth felt certain from his personal knowledge of the man, in Congress and out of it, that Gea, Garfield was an homest man, and, in confirmation of this, adduced his return of the back-pay when he found that his constituents expressed the belief that he was not entitled to it. As a further evidence of t

NEW YORK. RESCREE ON HANCOCK.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribund.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Henry Ward Beecl

the right side, but nobody knows what kind of a President he would make. It is not a choice between Gen. Hancock and Gen. Garfield, but between Republicanism and Democracy. We are acquainted with the Republican party. It has governed successfully for many years, and brought it safely through a great crists. But what is the record of the Democratic party? What has it ever done for good that we should trust the Republic in its hands? We are prosperous and at peace, and there is no reason why the Government should be taken out of the hands of the Republican party and put in the hands of the Republican party and put in the hands of the publican party has no good record to point to, but has a bad one. Nothing but very serious complaints against the Administration should induce us to change it, and there are

We are doing very well as we are.

"Do you think Gen. Garfield will be elected."

"I think he will," replied Mr. Beccher, and the Republicans generally agree with Mr. Beecher on that point. The more the Demo-Democratic differences here can be made up by a love speech of John Keliy's. There is a large amount of spoils in this city. The anti-Tammany rection is at present in control, and nobody believes that any divide will be made with boiting Tammany, which last fall beat the party of its spoils in the State. Tammany may be willing enough, being out, but it is a question whether the Tildenites will bury the hatchet. New York isn't a Democratic State yet by any means, and, as Mr. Beecher says, "Come and see me in November, and I'll tell you who'll carry it."

PRESS COMMENTS. SAN FRANCISCO PAPERS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Call, reviewing the manner of Hancock's nomination, concludes that it is a worthy one, which will unite the De-

nocracy and render the canvass on both sides The Alta gives a sketch of Hancock's career, and closes: "The time has not yet arrived for The Alla gives a sketch of Hancock's carper, and closes: "The time has not yet arrived for throwing mud. At present we have no mud on hand, and do not propose to use any. It would be a great honor to the American name could the present canvass be conducted with clean hands on all sides."

The Chronicle says the nominations were on the principle of any port in a storm; that Hancock is as great a concession as could safely be made to the Southern Brigadlers with any hope of carrying the election, as, being ignorant of political affairs, he will be a mere toy in the hands of Southern schemers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 25.—The National Republican this morning says: "We think the Democracy has made the same kind of a mistake in this selection of a candidate at Cincinnati as did the Whigs in 1852 in Baltimore, in the nomination of Gen. Scott. In each case the trained statesmen was set aside because they were statesmen, and had made a record, and the soldier was taken, not because he was a soldier, not in the spirit of hero-worship, but simply and solely because he was not a statesman. The attempt to hurrah Gen. Scott into the Presidency was a flat failure. The enthusiasm of the brass-band politicians was perfectly apparent to the people. The statesmen who had been set aside were hurt and sore that their services to the party and the country were ignored, that their yery fame was looked upon as a

been set aside were hurt and sore that their services to the party and the country were ignored, that their very fame was looked upon as a weakness. The nomination of a soldier, made from the most ignoble motives, and as the result of wretched rivalries, was the death-knell of the Whig party. The nomination of Hancock came by reason of exactly similar political tactics and beliefs. The result, in our opinion, will follow the parallel already pointed political factics and beliefs. The result, in our opinion, will follow the parallel already pointed out. Nothing will be galased to the Democracy from ringing the changes upon the War record of their nomines, for the campaign will not turn upon War services. The questions with which they will have to deal will be those to which their candidate is as perfect a stranger as though he had been a resident of Canada."

SWEDISH REPUBLICANS.

CLINTON, Ill., June 25.—The various societies of Swedes of De Witt County held a grand celebra-tion in Weldon, Ill., yesterday. Speech-making, dancing, etc., comprised the festivities. They will organize a Garfield and Arthur chrb in a few days, being nearly all Republicans, and among the best people of the county. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—The newly appointed Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city for organization on Tuesday, July 6.

will meet in this city for organization on Tuesday, July 6.

DON CAMERON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON. D. C., June 25.—Don Cameron has telegraphed from the White Sulphur Springs to a friend that he shall remain at the Springs a month. Letters have been written to hun since the Cincinnati nominations by prominent Republicans here, urxing him to accept the Chairmenship of the National Republican Committee, which will doubtless be tendered him. Pennsylvanians consider it of the utmost importance that the Camerons should support the Republican ticket heartily, in view of the fact that Hancock is a Pennsylvanian.

COMBRATUATORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The following telegrams were exchanged to day between the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President:

"Gen. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island, New York: I sincerely congratulate the country upon your nomination. It means harmony between the sections and prosperity to all the people.

Gen. Hancock replied: "I appreciate fully the kind sentiments and the compliment conveyed by your telegram, just received, and am happy to say that I cordially reciprocate them.

"W.S. HANCOCK."

CHICAGO.

TWELFIH WARD.

The Republican residents of the Sixth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward met last evening at No. 508 South Western avenue for the purpose of organising a precinct club. John R. Parker was called to the chair. There was a very good attendance. After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws the following permanent officers were elected: President, John R. Parker; Vice-President, John L. Parrish: Secretary, W. S. Hull. An Executive Committee of five was also chosen, and, after listening to a few speeches from gentlemen present, the Club adjourned. Due notice of the next meeting will be given.

met at No. 258 West Lake street last evening, and took the initiatory steps toward forming a Garfield and Arthur Club, A. Miller presided, James Burke, G. A. Johnson, Louis Glade, C. E. Matson, and William Swissler, Jr., were appointed delegates to the meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific Tuesday evening to form a central organization.

the Grand Pacific Tuesday evening to form a central organization.

Trens.

The Young Men's Garfield Club (colored) was to have held a meeting last evening at the Pacific Hotel, but owing to the intolerable heat so few made their appearance that it was decided to adjourn until Wednesday evening, when a grand mass-meeting under the auspices of the Club is to be held at the Olivet Church. cided to adjourn until Wednesday evening, when a grand mass-meeting under the auspices of the Club is to be held at the Olivet Church.

The meeting of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Seventh Ward, called for last evening, was postponed to mext Thursday evening, corner of Union and Liberty streets.

GREENBACK-LABOR-COMMUNISTS.

At a meeting of the Main Section of the Socialists held last evening at No. 54 West Lake street, the following resolutions were adopted, after the report of the delegates to the Greenback Convention had been read:

Resolved, That in our judgment the Socialists have reason to be satisfied with the result of the Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the sections throughout the land that they work hand in hand with the Greenbacker in the Presidential campaign, and make the best possible use of this splendid opportunity for making known our principles.

Resolved, That while we thus cooperate with the Greenback-Labor party ewe will maintain our separate organization.

Resolved, That in oase the National Committee of the Greenback-Labor party crowd out or ignore the Greenback-Labor party was sail maintain our separate organization.

Resolved, That the sub-Committee of our National Executive Committee are hereby instructed to publish a correct recourse the committee of our National Executive Committee are hereby instructed to publish a correc Greenback party, and are further is act as if no such local party existed. Resolved. That the Central Committe plan for the guidance of the party

A meeting of Democratic party held at noon yesterday in C. S. Came in the City Hall to arrange for a resecting of Democrats. There we score present, with Thomas Hoyne in It was decided to held the meeting day evening in the White Stocking Vactors with committees were appeared.

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 25.—Twen gates held a Greenback Convention to nominated county officers. Senator Hobart, of Money Creek; Representativ A. Fulwiller, Lexington; Sheriff, Williamson, Empire; Circuit Clerk, Cassins Bloomington; Recorder, Joshua Sello houn, Empire; Circuit Clerk, Bloomington; Recorder, Joshu Coroner, Dr. W. F. T. Smith, Bic action was taken on the matte man; but, after the Democratic they will indorse the Democratic Hon. A. E. Stevenson.

Alle outs Feb. CANADA Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trums.

Tomonro, June 25.—The Hon. John Beverly
Robinson, the member for West Toronto in the
House of Commons, has been appointed to the

ested in the renewal of the Canada Pacific Railway charter. Ald. Greene joined issue with his brother Aldermas, and intimated that Ald. Wood was a liar, backing his opinion with a blow on the head from his umbrella. Ald. Wood therenpon struck out from the shoulder, hitting his opponent on the ear, and sending the Aldermanic hat down a flight of stairs. After this little exchange of courtesies, the beliggerants were parted by friends.

flight of stairs, courtesies, the helligerents were courtesies, the helligerents were friends.

There seems to be an unusual amount of activity in the Canadian railway world at present, and reports are in circulation about the future of nearly every Canadian railway. It would appear, from rumors which are in active airculation at present, that our provincial Government is not alone in wanting to get ris of their railway, and that the Dominion Government, so far from wishing to railway they is seriously considering a project whereby they is seriously considering a project whereby they is seriously considering a project whereby they

St. Jean Baptiste Society Featival. The more and allegorical cars used in the celebraton resterday were all inspected this morning, and in the afternoon some thousand of people visited Spencewood, which the Lieutemant-Governor threw open to the public. Four or five bands were united and played a fine musical program in front of the residence. A session of the Congress Catheline was held this forenoon, and one of the National Convention to-night in Lavai University to discuss matters concerning the French-Canadam nationality. Some thousands of stranger left to-night for their homes by the Grand Trunk and North Shore Railronds and by boats. The Parliament House and a number of other prominent editices were fluminated to-night, and fireworks were let of at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall, the Citadel, etc. The Huron Indians, of Lorette, also performed their war dance at Jacques Cartier Hall,

For the Upper Lake region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Misselsuppi and Lower Missouri Valleya, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in south portion by occasional rain, winds mostly southeasterly, stationary or falling barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, June 18.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | B'n. | Weather 6:18a. m. 29.77 70 86 8. W. 6 Cloudy.

6:18a. m. 29.77 70 86 8. W. 6 Cloudy.

10:18a. m. 27.77 72 73 86 8. W. 6 Cloudy.

10:18a. m. 27.77 73 86 8. W. 6 Cloudy.

20:18p. m. 29.83 74 86 Caim. Cloudy.

Cloudy. Maximum, 81; minimum, ®.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO, June 25—10:18 p. st.
Stations. | Bor Ther. | Wind. | Water Re-Stations. Bor Ther. Wysd. Water ReAlbany. 23.84 75 N. E. gentle. Clear. Borise City. 23.97 79 N. gentle. Clear. Breckindge 25.77 65 S. E. fresh. Clear. Cl

THE CROPS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Cuscinnati, O., June 25.—Wheat cutting is
the southern counties of Onio, Indiana, and Illinois. The yield is fully up to the expectations of farmers. There has been considerable thrashing out of shock already. In most localities the yield is running from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre. The grain is of good quality, weighing sixty-one to sixty-five pounds to the bushel. A few car-loads have already been shipped East. The price paid is of to 85 cents per bushel. Weather for the week past has been very favorable to harvest.

SUSPENDED.

Sr. Patt., Minn., June 23.—The Farmers 2 Mechanics' Bank suspended to-day. Cause, failure to realize on securities on hand. The immediate cause was the presentation of a check for \$10,000 drawn by the City Treasurer which the bank could not pay. The assets are said to be \$102,000, and liabilities \$45,000. The suspension is believed to be only temporary.

Nava Severe

The

DUBLIN, and others ent to-nigh masons in t guesta wer fodges we Master R. of the On his enhis left! were Mr. I Leech. Af of the Presposed and in a brillian the Unite ality. He forty-five a matter of Garfield, the peoples DURLIN, mittee of ti it was state forded only to charitah look to be few months

In the Co James gave of Thomas have the t perjury ma

BERLIN,
efforts to fe
in support
dently futil
to sacrifice
ment of det
in order to

remains of ship of whi during the longer be

L NEWS.

the City-Hall yester

intimated that Ald. not directly, inter-Canada Pacific Raile joined issue with al amount of activ-

visit is a sub-

used in the celebration inspected this morn-moon some thousands encewood, which the threw open to the sands were united and rogram in front of the the Congress Catholique and one of the National Lavail University to dispend to the French-Canadian pusands of strangers mes by the Grand Trunk ads and by boats. The number of other promiminated to-night, and t Jacques Cartier Hall, iron Indians, of Lorette, dance at Jacques Cart

ATHER. ier Signal. Offices, e 28-1 a.m.—For Ten-y,partly cloudy weather, estly south westerly, sta-rature and barometer. region, partly cloudy winds mostly westerly,

Wind. Vel R'n. | Weather

Wind | White R.s

ROPS.

The Cascago Tribune.

25.—Wheat outling is southern counties of s. The yield is fully upurmers. There has been ut of sbook already. In is running from fifteen the acre. The grain is g sixty-one to sixty-two A few car-loads have st. The price paid is 83 weather for the week able to harvest.

NDED.

e 25.—The Farmers & ended to-day: Cause, prities on hand. The impresentation of a check City Treasurer which The assets are said to \$46,000. The suspeny temporary. Gun is by far the best.

FOREIGN.

Bradlaugh Still Hanging on the Outskirts of the House of Commons.

A Motion to Reconsider the Vote by Which He Was Unseated.

Numerous Indignation Meetings to Be Held in His Interest Throughout England.

The Greek Boundary Finally Fixed by the Conference at Berlin.

Naval Persuasion to Be Used to Enforce the Decision of the Powers.

Severe Fighting Going on at Last Accounts at Buenos Ayres.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

PARNELL'S RELIEF BILL.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, Parnell moved a second reading of his new Irish Relief bill, the object of which was to appoint a Commission for the relief of distress, the Commission to consist of a Chairman, two Secretaries, and the principals of the organizadons engaged in the relief of the distress in Ireland for the last six months, and that £300,000 of the Irish Church Fund surplus be handed over to the Commission to be appropriated as they deem fit.

deem fit.

Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he could not assent to a bill which proposed to adopt an entirely new principle. He believed the Government's course, aided by private charities, would be sufficient to meet the evil. He regretted, he said, that there had been fever in ome of the distressed districts, but there was no evidence that it could be traced to famine, and it was confined to a very few places. The reports he had received from Ireland, he said, were reassuring. The debate was adjourned.

reports he had received from Ireland, he said, were reassuring. The debate was adjourned.

COMPENSATION-FOR-DISTURBANCE BILL.

The Times' dispatch from Dublin says: "At an influential meeting of the Irish Land Commission, Lord Donoughmore presiding, numerous communications we read urging that active measures be taken to have Forster's Communications with the properties of the properties pensation-for-Disturbance bill rejected. A memorial was adopted praying the Government to withdraw the bill. It was also resolved to have petitions against the bill from all parts of Ireland sent to both Houses, of Parliament."

Ireland sent to both Honses, of Parliament."

BRADLAUGH.

This afternoon Mr. Bradlaugh took a seat in the House of Commons under the gallery, outside the har. The House and galleries were crowded. Labouchere said he would move on Tuesday next to rescind the resolution denying Bradlaugh the right to take oath or make affirmation. Gladstone said he was unprepared to say what action he will take. The Government, he said, will consider to morrow what measures it proposes to reconsider as to Bradlaugh's rights. The question should be considered next Tuesday. His remarks were received with loud cheers from the Liberai side.

The speaker pointed out that it would be inconvenient to discuss the Bradlaugh matter on Tuesday. Gladstone consequently named Monday for the discussion.

FORSTER'S BILL ATTACKED. Chaplin, Conservative, moved the rejection of Porster's (Chief Secretary for Ireland) bill in a most vehement speech. He said it would shake the foundation of the tenure of land, and was the greatest error of the session and full of blunders. The debate on the bill was adjourned till Tuesday.

In the House of Lords the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected—101 to 90.

CLOSING OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

In the House of Commons this evening the motion of Stevenson (Liberal) for closing public houses on Sunday in England and Wales was adopted,—153 to 117,—with Pease's amendment that said houses should be closed as nearly as possible the whole day. The Government opposed the measure. ERVATIVE OPPOSITION TO BRADLAUGH.

In the House of Commons last night Lord Spencer Churchill, Conservative, gave notice that when Labouchere's motion rescinding the resolution in regard to Bradlaugh came up he would move an amendment that it would be in-expedient and derogatory to the dignity and character of the House to rescind the resolu-tion

tion.

Friends of Bradlaugh intend to hold a hundred mass indignation meetings on Monday in various parts of England. The London meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square.

Bradlaugh does not intend to present himself in the House of Commons to claim his seat until Tuesday.

MASONIC PESTIVITIES.

DUBLIN, June 25.—Cel. Bodine, Mr. Clarke, and others of the American team were present to-night at the dinner given by the Freemasons in the hall of the Grand Lodge. All the guests were Masters or Past Masters, and fifty lodges were represented. Deputy-Grand-Master R. W. Shaekleton, in the absence of the Duke of Abercorn, presided. On his right sat Col. Bodine and on his left Mr. Clarke. Amone the other guests were Mr. Barrows, American Consul, and Maj. Leech. After the usual loyal toasts, the health of the President of the United States was proposed and cordially received. Barrows replied in a brilliant speech. He said the President of the United States was hardly a personality. He was the expressed will of forty-five millions of people. It was a matter of pride and congratulation that the office of President was open to the humblest man in America. He instanced the nomination of Garfield, who sprung from the very loins of the people.

DUBLIN, June 25.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Mansion House Relief Fund to-day it was stated authoritatively that the fund afforded only three weeks' supply, and it is only to charitable organizations that the people can look to be saved from famine during the next

CLONTARF, Ire., June 25.—Col. Bodine has selected the following team of six riflemen to shoot in the contest at Dollymount next Tuesday: Rathbone, Farrow, Brown, Clark, Scott, and Fisher. TICHBORNE.

in the Court of Appenis to-day Lord Justice James gave judgment denying the application of Thomas Castro, the Tichborne claimant, to have the two sentences passed upon him for perjury made concurrent instead of cosecutive.

LONDON, June 25.—The Morning Post says:

We understand the following compromise has been entered into by Premier Gladstone and Labouchere, the latter acting for Bradlaugh. Mr. Bradlaugh was to abandon his intention of presenting himself to take his seat on a pledge tiven by Gladstone that he (Gladstone) would support as a vote of confidence in the Government, Labouchere's motion to resoind the resolution of the House. Gladstone has thus pledged himself and his Government to Bradlaugh's sause.

GERMANY.

THE CHURCH MILL.

BERLIN, June 25.—Herr von Puttkammer's efforts to form a Clerical-Conservative majority in support of the Ecclesiastical bill are so evidently futile that Prince Bismarck is expected to sacrifice Clause 4, authorizing the reinstatement of deposed Bishops, on the third reading, in order to gain the support of the National Librals, who will not vote upon the article. What erals, who will not vote upon the article. What lemains of the bill will redress the great hard-ship of which the Catholics have complained

SILVER. The Bundesrath refuses to entertain the peti-tion for the reintroduction of silver currency.

THE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, June 25.—It is expected that the Supplementary Conference will be able to conclude its labors to-morrow, and a protocol will be then adopted declaring the Ambassadors have fixed the Greek frontier. The Ambassadors will then report to their respective Governments, and the rewers will dispatch an identical note to the Porte announcing the decision of the Conference. It is believed the Conference has so thoroughly considered the subject, and the harmony is so complete, that it will be unnecessary to take special executive steps to put its decisions into effect.

BERLIN, June 25.—In the Conference to-day

ALGO Effect.

ARRIAN, June 25.—In the Conference to-day the report of the delegates upon the French proposal was unanimously adopted by the Panipotentiaries.

PROPOSED PERSUASION.

LONDON, June 25.—A Berlin dispatch says: It considered here possible that if necessary the western Powers will make a naval demonstra-

tion to enforce the decisions of the Confe

UNANIMOUS. A Berlin correspondent reports that the Conference was entirely unanimous in regard to the Greek frontier line, which is that elaborated by Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons before he left London. It was submitted by him for approval to France, and recommended to the Conference by Count de St. Vailier. The proposal is, therefore, an English one. It jucludes Janina.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

THE MADRID CONFERENCE.

Special Cable.

PARES, June 28.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: The Morocco Conference yesterday japproved the rule making foreigners and Consulariy-protected natives subject to certain Moorish taxes: also the rule determining the period when the foreign naturalization of Moors who have returned to Morocco shall cease; also the rule to stop all irregular protection outside of treaty atipulations, and prevent the arbitrary intervention of Consuls and Agents with the Moorish tribunals. Gen. Fairehild's proposal, that persons arrested for a violation of the rules of the Congress shall be tried before the Moorish tribunals in the presence of the Consuls, was admitted. Apart from these reforms, Consular protection in Morocco is the Consuls, was admitted. Apart from these reforms, Consular protection in Morocco is maintained according to the existing French and Spanish treaties in favor of natives employed by the Legations' Consulates, and foreign merchants, in the proportion of two agents for each factory or firm, together with the ancient privileges of Consular jurisdiction and exemption from military service and from the payment of taxes, except those fixed by the Consuls. From the language of the MoorishEnvoy it is feared that attempts will be made to evade those rules.

is feared that attempts will be made to evade these rules.

The Austrian Envoy has submitted to the Conference his memorandum in favor of liberty of conscience and of equality of treatment, which the Moorish Envoy promises to submit to the Sultan, his powers not authorizing him to make the concession of these points. The Conference will close next week.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

To the Western Associates Press.

MADRID, June 25.—The Morocco Conference is making good progress, and will probably terminate its lacor next week.

In the Morocco Conference yesterday the Envoys approved the Austrian proposal in favor of religious liberties for the Jews, and will present the proposals to the Moorish Envoy. The last sitting of the Conference will take place to-day.

CUBAN SERVITUDE.

CUBAN SERVITUDE.

MADRID, June 25.—The Council of State has adopted a bill regulating the conditions of service of negroes in Cuba, reducing the number of working hours, and prohibiting corporal punishment.

ITALY.

A LUNATIO'S PREAK.

ROME, June 25.—in the Chamber of Deputies to-day an individual in the gallery set apart for to-day an individual in the gailery set apart for the public flung two large stones into the hall below, but no one was burt. The man was immediately arrested. He said he wished harm to the Chamber in general and not to any Deputy in particular. He stated his name was Gordegliani; that he was a tailor at Virterbo. He had come to Rome with the intention of killing a personal enemy or committing suicide; but that, being desperate and tormented by hunger, he had done something for which to be arrested in order to obtain food in prison. He also alleged that some time ago be received a commission to come to Rome to assasinate the King. An active investigation into the affair is proceeding.

PARIS, June 25.—In the Senate the debate on

the report against accepting the petitions against the anti-Jesuit decrees was resumed. Premier De Freycinet defended the decrees. The motion of Duke d'Audifret Pasquier to forward the petitions to the President of the Council and the Minister of Justice was then re-jected—143 to 137. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the war es-

timates.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

The Tribunal of the Seine has condemned Sarah Bernhardt to pay the Comédie Française 100,000 francs damages, and has further declared her to have forfeited all rights and privileges resulting from her engagement of 1875 with the Comédie Française, which is equivalent to an additional loss of about 44,000 francs.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY. Premier De Freycinet, receiving a deputation in favor of the Franco-American commercial treaty, said overtures had been made by the French Minister at Washington, but Secretary Evarts had replied that, though such a treaty redesirable price of the Franco-American Commercial Commercial

SOUTH AMERICA,

THE WAR IN BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, June 25.—Private dispatches from Buenos Ayres, dated June 22, state that fighting s going on, and many have been killed and wounded. Dr. Tyedos, Governor of the Provwounded. Dr. Tyedos, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, has issued a pronunciamento. The City of Buenos Ayres has been fortified, and the unarmed population is fleeing. London, June 25.—The Times financial article says no fresh news from Buenos Ayres has been received in London, but telegrams are stated to have reached Paris announcing that the Provincial forces had returned within the city.

London, June 25.—Intelligence from Buenos Ayres represents that a battle was fought on the 22d inst. between National and Provincial troops. The latter were routed. The National troops, however, were repuised in an assault upon the City of Buenos Ayres on the 24th inst.

VIEENNA. MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

VIENNA, June 25.—There appears to be little doubt that a reconstruction of the Ministry is impending. It is expected that next week Ministers Stremayr, Korb, Horst, and Kriegsau will resign.

London, June 25.—A Vienna dispatch says the reconstruction of the Austrian Ministry is regarded as completed, and the official announcement is expected daily. Herr Dunajeuski takes the Ministry of Finance, Baron Street that of Justice, Maj.-Gen. Baron Welsersheim that of Militia, and Baron Kremer that of Commerce.

TURKEY.

ALEKO PASHA.

VIENNA, June 25.—The Political Correspondence's letters from Paris and Philippopolis agree that Al ko Pasha, who is going to Constantinople on Saturday, will not return to his post as Governor of Eastern Roumelia.

VARIOUS. VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, June 25.—The Victoria Assembly rejected the bill for reforming the Constitution The Governor will probably dissolve Parliament.

THE OBELISK.

THE OBFLISK.

GIBRALTAR, June 25.—The steamer Dessouk, with the obelisk on board, will sail for the United States to-day.

PEACE.

A dispatch from Alexandria says King John has concluded a treaty of peace with the Egyptian Government.

TILDEN.

The old Man Unburdens His Mind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 25.—Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden said in an interview to-day: "I never was ambitious for the Presidency. I did not care for the nomination when it was given me in St. Louis. At that time I offered it to another man, Mr. Seymour. I did not seek the nomination. I feit since the election of 1876 that I needed rest. I feel so now. I am not in good health, although I have no organic disease. With three months' rest I will be all right."

"Do you attribute your illness to your labors in the interests of the Democratic party?"

"I attribute it to overwork,—the work of fifteen years. During all that time I have been trying to find a place to stop. I have not been able to do so. I will now take the rest I so much need."

"Were not the labors of the campaign so arduous that they were a considerable strain on your health?"

"They were arduous, indeed. I did not assume them from any desire to be President of the United States. It was from a sense of duty. I never sought public office to gratify any desire of my own for elevation. I did not, as I just said, care anything about the nomination in the first instance. I was out riding when the St. Louis Convention was considering my name. The dispatch that brought the news of my nomination lay for two hours unopened on my library table, although I knew it contained news of the action the Convention had taken."

"But you went into the campaign with all your heart and soul, Governor?"

"Yes; I was anxious for a Democratic victory, as every Democratin the country was."

"Do you not believe you could have been nominated and elected this time?"

"I do, but I did not feel able to enter upon five years of hard, exhaustive labor. My friends wanted me to conduct the campaign myself. I could not do that."

"Did that wish on their part form an issue be-

tween you that led you to decline to go before the Convention as a candidate?"

"It might have been a consideration had it not been a fact that I had previously made up my mind not to be a candidate. My decision to that effect was immovable long before the question was at all mooted."

"Were you not besought by your friends even at the last moment to revoke that decision?"

"Yes, I was telegraphed to frequently asking me to consent to allow my name to go before the Convention."

"If your success before the Convention had been assured in advance, would you have changed your mind?"

"No."
"The letter of decilination that you wrote to the New York delegation, Governor, has received various interpretations on all sides."
"If it has been construed to mean anything else than what is set forth in the words in which it is written, the press is to blame. My friends in the Convention knew perfectly well that it meant just what it set forth. The New York delegation were advised of it. The last thing Mr. Daniel Mangent, the Chairman of the delegation, did before he left for Cincinnati was to call, on me and receive the verbal indorsement of what it contained." "Do you approve of the choice made by the

"Do you approve of the choice made by the Convention?"

"I approve of it entirely and without reserve."

"Then you think that of all men regularly placed in nomination before the Convention, Gen. Hancock is the best?"

"Most assuredly."

"Do you think he is the man to harmonize the interests of the party in the Northern and Southern States?" "He certainly is the man now if any man is."
Do you think he will poll the vote of a Solid "There is Wade Hampton's assurance that he

will."
"Do you think he will carry New York State?"
"I think the ticket will."
Mr. Tilden further said that he believed the Democrats would win, and that he would support the ticket. THE COURTS.

James Dawson filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Einma Wallace, claiming that she at divers times and places, some of which he specifies, had committed adultery, on which account he ought to have a divorce.

Anna Haverletz charges that her husband, Michael Haverletz, has been guilty of crueity in attempting to poison her, adultery and desertion, and, among all these causes, she thinkswhe can prove one so as to entitle her to a decree.

A bill for separate maintenance was filed by Sophia Fey against Adam Frey on account of his failure to support her.

Lastly, Jessie F. Bateman has discovered that her husband, Frank M. Bateman, has been living with several women at different times and places when he was traveling, and she declines to be his wife unless she can be the only one.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to John B. Root from Hattie P. Root on the ground DIVORCES.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce John B. Root from Hattie P. Root on the group of desertion, and to Amella Muelier from A gust Muelier for crueity.

The criminal suit against Joseph Haser, the Galena distiller, for attempting to use revenue stamps a second time, was formally dismissed Thursday by the United States District Attorney. The case was settled two or three months ago by Haser paying the commission \$800 penalty and \$256 costs, making \$1,056 in all

ITEMS.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Mayer Bros., of New Orleans, La., began a suit for \$1,000 yesterday against Charles Phefer. STATE COURTS.

William Hoge began a suit yesterday, claiming \$2,5000 of the First National Bank of Chicago William Robins and the Grundy County National Bank also each began a suit for the same amount against the same defendant for the use of Bore. amount against the same defendant for the use of Hoge.

Samuel Frank and M. C. Lichter such A. Goldberg for \$1,000.

John, John H., Joseph H., and Charles Bramley began a suit for \$1,000 against Louis A. McHenry, and another for \$1,500 against David B. Robinson and Louis A. McHenry.

APPELLATE COURT-THIRD DIS-TRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—The Appellate Court for the Third District will, on Tuesday, the 27th, announce decisions in all cases decided at the May term, and remain in session until the Friday following, to enable litigants to apply for orders.

THE CALL TO-DAY. THE CALL TU-BAI.
JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptcy caler
APPELLATE COURT—Not in seasion.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE GARY—Motions at 9 a. m.
JUDGE SMITH—Law motions at 9 a. m.
JUDGE ANGENN—Divorce cases.
JUDGE MORAN—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—Divorce cases.

THE CALL MONDAY. APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE SHOUSET—NO SHROUNGEMENT 78.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—Submitted cases.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,204. Stryker v. Walker, and calendar Nos. 401 to 404, inclusive. No case on trial. The call will not extend beyond No. 404 this term. A peremptory call of motions for new trials and to set aside judgments and dismissals will be had Wednesday next.

JUDGE MORAN—301, 364, 369 to 389, inclusive. No. 367. Nieweyer v. Eldridge, on trial.

JUDGE HARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARNUM—Contested MOTION — CONTESTED MOTION — CONTESTE

APPELLATE COURT-SECOND DIS-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 25.—Following is the record of the Appellate Court, Second District, to-day:
542. Salisbury et al. vs. Marshall; new appeal

542. Salisbury et al. vs. Marshall; new appeal bond filed and rule discharged. 614. Comisky vs. Breen; certiorarl ordered and appellee granted ten days further time to file 608. Borchsenius vs. Countson; motion by ap-

608. Borchsenius vs. Countson; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
601. Reynolds et al. vs. Mayer; secury for costs tendered and motion to dismiss rule.
473. Village of Warren vs. Wright; motion by appellee for leave to prosecute as a poor person.
619. Robins vs. Falen et al.; motion to dismiss appeal on short record and for damages under rule allowed.

CALL OF DOCKET.

call OF DOCKET.

507. City of Joliet vs. Seward; argued orally by appellee and taken.
588. City of Joliet v. Stevens; taken.
599. City of Joliet v. Walker; argued orally by

599. City of Joliet v. Walker; argued orally by appellant and taken.
600. City of Joliet v. Soully; same.
601. Reynold v. Mayer; taken.
602. Fort v. MoGrath; taken.
603. Kalb v. Bretherhood; taken.
604. McCormick v. Dunbar, impleaded; taken.
605. Heslet et al., impleaded v. Heslet, executor etc.; argued orally and taken.
606. Anderson vs. Smith; taken.
607. Crichton vs. Beebe; taken.
608. Borohsenius vs. Counston; taken.
609. Eureka Coal Company vs. Cummings; affirmed for want of abstracts and briefs.
610. Demery vs. Sharp et al.; taken.
611. Fry vs. Second National Bank of Peoria; taken.

The court adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The regular call will be finished that day from 613 to 626.

CASUALTIES. IOWA FLOODS.

IOWA FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Davender, Ia., June 25.—The river reached its highest point at 9 o'clock to-night, and indications from above are to the effect that it will now gradually recede. The unprecedented rise has created much trouble, and things are in a deplorable condition in this neighborhood. All the saw-mills in Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline have been stopped for the last two days, with the exception of one, and that has fought the water with siphon pipes and coffer dams, as indeed have the others, without effect. In this city the water covers the Milwaukee & St. Paul track, while on the others side trains on this road have not run for several days. At this writing the Government gauge shows a stage of eighteen feet five inches above low-water mark, a rise of but five inches during the last twenty-four hours. This forenoon the water made its appearance on the floors of the stores along Front street, east of Brady.

In Rock Island the suffering is much greater. Nearly 200 families have been driven from their homes. The City Council has organized itself into an aid committee, and is quartering the refugees in storerooms and other available places of every kind. The very heart of the eity is covered with water, while the lower parts are literally flooded. No such difficulty has ever been experienced there before.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—A German name MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—A German named Schimpfgen was struck by lightning and killed at New Koeln, near this city, last night. The electric fluid burned and lacerated the unfortunate man's body in a shocking manner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., June 25.—During a severe storm just after daylight this morning a laborer named B. Lange, while on his way to work in the Newburg rolling mills, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. The lightning then crossed the street and shattered a large barn.

No swindler shall shave us except it be with Cuticura Shaving Soap.

CRIMINAL NEWS

Four Criminals Meet Their Death at the Ends of Ropes.

Brown, at Huntsville, Mo., for the Murder of His Motherin-Law,

And Three Boys, Mann, Ohr, and Sammet, at Canton, O.

Other Oriminal Matters in Various Parts

TRIPLE EXECUTION.

Sammet and Ohr retired, and slept until after 7 o'clock. Mann awoke at 5 o'lock, and occupied himself in praying until 7 o'clock, at which hour himself in praying until 7 o'clock, at which hour Sammet and Ohr arose, and seemed to be very much refreshed. Service of communion was administered to Sammet and Mann by a priest. As the minntes wore on, Mann and Oar exhibited considerable nervousness, while Sammet, with seeming indifference, paced back and forth in the corridor, singing and whistling. Mann paced nervously back and forth, stopping now and then at one of the cell doors to shake hands and bid good-by to other prisoners. and bid good-by to other prisoners.

every one who came within reach, and would occasionally turn and make some remark to the other boys. On the whole, Sammet appeared the most seif-possessed of the three, and expressed a determination to die game.

At 10 o'clock several friends visited the characteristic freely boundering freely At 10 o'clock several friends visited the doomed boys. Ohr, though conversing freely with the priests, did not seek any spiritual comfort from them. He had been baptized in the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

with the priests, did not seek any spiritual comfort from them. He had been baptized in the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Before Il o'clock the streets around the Court-House were a perfect jam of people. It required all the efforts of the militia to keep back the terrible throng. The three boys for a few moments before the fatal drop was to be sprung conversed freely, although it could be seen that they were growing more nervous as the measured strokes of the clock shortened their time on earth.

About an hour before the execution Mann piteously begged Ohr to confess, protesting his (Mann's) own innocence, but Ohr sturdily refused, and claimed he always told the truth about the affair. Mann was so enraged he threw himself on the floor and.

PELL INTO A CONVULSIVE FIT.

At 11 o'clock the assistants, physicians, and press representatives were admitted to the gallows. Ohr appeared at the railing of the cell a few minutes alater and bade good-by to the visitors. Sammet appeared on the trap and bowed farewell to all.

THE VENTUROES TRAMP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—Yesterday while

The Latter for Assasinating an Old Man Named Wattmough.

of the Country.

TRIPLE EXECUTION.

Special Dissatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., June 25.—George Mann, Gustave Ohr, and John Sammet, the boy murderers, to-day paid the penalty of their terrible crimes by forfeiting their lives on the gallows in Stark County Jall, at Canton. Never before has that quiet little town witnessed so great has that quiet little town witnessed so great an excitement. Fully 5,000 strangers were in the city. With them came Coup's circus and added to the attraction for the multitude.

Last night Canton was in a ferment of excitement; Democrats celebrating Hancock's nomination with a great bonfire upon the public square, a brass band, music, speaking from the band-stand, and cannon thundering within a rod of the jail. Militia were stationed about the jail in all directions, and with the booming of cannon gave the city a military appearance. All night long on the waits and on four sides of the jail there was almost continuously a stream of people. Meanwhile inside the jail another scene was transpiring. During the tore part of the night the three doomed boys were nervously pacing the corridor, dropping an occasional word to the spiritual advisers or ladies who were in attendance on them. Sammet unobserved secreted himself behind the door, and, watching

an opportunity, attempted to

MAKE A BREAK
through the door leading to the open air as the
turnkey catered. The effort was frustrated,
and the prisoner locked in his cell. Mann was
first to retire, while Sammet and Ohr were still

OHR SMOKED A CIGAR. and stood at the entrance door, sticking three flugers through the bars, bidding good-by to every one who came within reach, and would

cappeared at the railing of the cell a less later and bade good-by to the visuant appeared on the trap and bowed to all.

The compact of death had been faithfully kept by her, and it now only followed for the husband to do the same with the means furnished by her, and it now only followed for the husband to do the same with the means furnished by her, and it now only followed for the husband dould be notified of ber death immediately. This request was repeated so many times that the officials suspected the motive, and been they spoke a few words to the friends. All three boys spring red these preliminary arrangements. It had previously read the warrants. Mann exclaimed, "Good-by, granda second later the trap was spring ree forms were dangling in midian. Of all three were broken by the fall, sodies never moved after the fatal ann twitched nervously for a moall appeared to be over with him.

The compact of death had busband should be notified of the last written words were to the effect that her husband should be notified of the reach in the officials suspected the motive, and there trusty officers were sent to the jail to search Brown's cell. As he heard them comming he reached for his shoe, where the deally drug was secreted, and by the time the cell was unlocked the small white package and its contents were in his mouth, but the keen-sent officers of the law were too quick for him, and Brown was almost immediately thrown to the ficor, the poison was almost immediately thrown to the ficor, the poison was spit out, and Hade Brown was delivered from the death he had wished. It was only for a few days, and the exceution to-day was the last act in a tragedy—and the promounced extinct and the last of the same with the means furnished by her, and it now only followed for the husband should be notified of the death in the last written words were to the each time that the fast written words were to the each time that the officials suspected the mall the husband should be notified of the death in the last written words

Detroit, Mich., June 25.—Yesterday while John Tucke was eating lunch in a suburban saloon, a stranger entered, a strong and lusty old tramp who rejoiced in the name of Joseph W.s*'all. Westfall blustered around the barroom, strong beautiful blustered around the barroom, strong beautiful blustered around the barroom strong with him, so he stopped in front of the table where Tucke and his step-father were eating lunch. Westfall said: "I've killed one man is my time and I just think I will kill you."

A MISSOURI HANGING.

at a small town called Huntsville. At Il o'clock this forenoom. R. Ellington, a Methodist minister, together with three reporters, were admitted into the cell occupied by the doomed man. Brown was composed, and talked in a low voice, denoting deep reeling. He said he had left lotters with Mr. Priest, off Moberly, which were to be printed after his execution. He talked but little, and was dressed very neatity. He is a fine hooking young man, with large forehead, light complexion, and small mustache. His face was flushed, and he kept drinking loe-water. A few minutes after ill his little child was brought in, and the meeting was very affecting. Brown said he wanted his child taken wasy from here, and he hoped he would be brought up in the right path. The parting between Brown the his boy, and also eith his brother, was very affecting. At 18:30 he was taken from the jall by a strong guard to the place of execution, on the outakirts of the town. The seaffold being reached, a dreadful silence pervaded the whole assembly, After a short prayer, Brown stepped forward and addressed the multitude as follows: "To all, young and old, who are assembled here to-day I say, God have mercy on you. I sus standing here to-day to pay the penalty of a crime I committed. I know not how I am going to meet my dear wife in Heaven who died from her love for me, and I say right here, as God is my judge, I did not know she intended to commit the crime she did. It was her dying request to be buried with me. I have had her body sent here, and want my good friends to see that we are buried together. This is my dying request. See that my child is well treated, and I will be the happiest on carth. If I thought there was one here to-day with maller in his heart; I would die a miserable death. I hope all will my for her was a fine provide in the perpeture, and at the same thing provide in the perpeture, and at the same three partings to a close one of the most random without number. He was killed by Junnes Haydon, his brothers—in and my substant Egyptan and consort; schoolers R. H. C. O. Barnes, Guido, Parsier Homer, E W. H. Vanderbilt, L. R. Pomeroy, O. M Beile Mitchell, H. W. Sage, Scotia, Lotti-Hungarian, H. Moore. Wind—West, gentle; weather fine.

LOCAL CRIME.

During some time past the Stock-Yards Company and the commission men doing business at the yards have been annoyed by the theft of hogs from the pens, and steps have been taken to ferret out the thieves, but, up to about two weeks ago, these attempts proved unavailing. At that time twenty-four hogs, belonging to J. J. McCarthy and Kelly & Brown, were stolen from the pens one night. Shortly after, John Rose, a salesman in the employ of Wood Bros. & Co., was detected in the act of selling the stolen hogs, and, on being accussed of the theft, alleged that he had gotten the animals from one Joe Lawler. On this both Rose and Lawler were arrested on charges of larceny, and came up before Justice Thomas at the Stock-Yards last Tnesday. On account of the absence of Mr. Trude, with had been engaged to defend Rose, the cases were put over until yesterday afternoon, the defendants giving bonds of \$2.00 each for their appearance. The cases were called at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Irus Coy and Justice Williams appearing for the Stock-Yards Company, which was responsible for the stolen hogs, as they had been taken while in its pens. Mr. Trude appeared for Rose, and Mr. Monroe for the man Lawler. The court-room was crowded with interested parties, and the trial attracted considerable statention, as it was thought that there would be some new developments.

The first witness called on was L. C. Colt. He testified that he was the hog buyer for Kelly & Brown, and two weeks ago Tuesday he had purchased a car-load of hogs from Conover, & Hall and had them put in the pens until the following Monday. When he took them out he was advised to count them. He did so and found that there were nine missing. He afterward saw what he believed to be the missing lot in Block ?, Fon 18, belonging to Wood Bros. & Co. He had, identified them by marks on the ears. He had asked Rose about them and he had said he was selling them for Lawler. On the cross-examination he said he could not swear positively that they were the stolen ones.

Jown

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Mahoney and Dunne made a very clever capture, which entitles them to any little preferments that are going in the Police Department. At the intersection of Thirtieth street and the Lake Shore Railroad they noticed a young man who was evidently tramping it out of town as fast as he could, and who, by his carb and cleanly appearance did not appear to Lake Shore Railroad they noticed a young man who was evidently tramping it out of town as fast as he could, and who, by his garb and cleanly appearance, did not appear to be a tramp. They stopped and questioned him. He feigned disgust at Chicago, and said he had been here for some weeks trying to get employment, but could find none. He had heard that men were wanted at Saginaw, Mich., and having no funds with which to pay his passage, he concluded to walk around the head of the lake through Indiana into Michigan and work his way gradually towards Saginaw. The policemen thought he was a little nervous in his action, and while they did not doubt his tramp story, they suspected that he had something which he did not want them to see. Accordingly they searched him then and there, and were not a little astonished to find in his pockets a purse containing \$500 in greenbacks; a fine gold watch and chain, worth about \$500; a squars locket, set with red and green stones and ornamented with an eagle on top, together with a amall gold padlock, patented July II, 1871; and a check for \$642 on the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis to H. S. Goodly or order. The police knew he could not have come by this honestly and so locked him up at the Twenty-second Street Station.

It was about 9 clock in the morning that H. S. Goodly, a guest at the Windsor Hotel, No. 178 State street, awoke. He dressed, and going at once to the hotel office asked for the valuables he had left there the night before. No package bearing his name was found; the night-clerk was awkened, but he knew nothing of any such articles. Then there was a commotion. Mr. Goodly detailed to Mrs. Hannan, the hotel proprietress, how he reached the city late. Thursday night from New Orleans, and how, when he entered the hotel a young man behind the counter. After seeing him register, pointed out to him a sagu, usual in all botels, notifying guests to have all their valuables put in the office safe. Mr. Goodly accordingly complied, and then went office he had he are not so

eating lunch. Westfall said: "I've killed one man in my time and I just think I will kill you," and then he clutched the boy by the throat and shook his head back and forth until his toeth rattled. Tucke is not particularly strong, but, in a fit of desperation, he managed to force his assailant back, and gave him a trip or a shove which caused him to strike the top of his head against the counter and fracture his skull. Seeing that he Lad the advantage, Tucke followed it up with a blow in Westfall's face. The latter fell down stunned by the fracture in his skull. Discovering that he was seriously injured, Tucke and his stepfather assisted in summoning a physician and taking every possible means to save Westfall's life, but without avail. The wounded man lingered until to-day, when he died, and Tucke was arrested. westfall's life, but without avail. The wounded man lingered until to-day, when he died, and Tucke was arrested.

THE WILLIAMS MURDERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Indiana and the process of the color that John Williams, whose murder created such a sensation last week, came to his death by being shot in the back by Johnso McCiure; and that John Clark and Robert Sample died this aftermon, and therefore the crime of which these men are accused becomes a double one. The persons are in jail and are allowed to hold converse with no one.

SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Chanylakon, Ill., June 28.—This evening an old few do between two families, by name Touter, and Dyrson, camininated in the shooting of Oliver Dyrson, a young man, by Thomas Touter, and then when Dyrson came near enough, fired with a revolver. The bell entered his check and passed around the back lodging in Dyroo's kull, out of the reash of the probe. It is not thought that he will die.

CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., June 28.—Henry J. Orrell, who broke jail last January, one of the members of the celebrated gang of thieves located at Wapello, who stole about \$4,000 worth of horses, cornare, and who was convicted and sentenced to three years at Joliet by Judge Lacey, has been recaptured at San José. Cal., and will be brought here in a few days. He is a most noted criminal.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—Passed up—Propeliers China, Colorado, Empire, Chicago and consort, Herakon and consort, Schoomers Aeora.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Southampton.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—Passed up—Propeliers China, Colorado, Empire, Chicago and consort, Herakon and consort, Schoomers Aeora.

PORT HURON, Southampton.

PO JUVENILE SHOOTING.

ball bat in such a way as to explode the toy pis tol, which was in his coat pocket, and he show a hole in the pocket to prove his assertion. THE INDIANS.

Feeling in the Northwest Over the

Abandonment of Fort Yates—I Troubles Apprehended.

Bectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus and sudden announcement of the abandonm of the military post at Fort Yates has throthe settlers in the Missouri Valley into a troof excitement. This post is the guardian of Standing Rock Indians, who include the Unpape, Blackfeet, and Yanktonias Sloux.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS New York, June 25.—Arrived, the City Chester, from Liverpool.

No other Whisker Dve equals Hill's-AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK. **BASE-BAL** WORCESTER

CHICAGO. SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

I.B. MAHN'S COMIC OPER BOCCACCIO By FRANZ VON SUPPE, composer of "F The Largest and Best Comic Opers Co America. Costumes and Scenery entirely n

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ARE YE GOING TO THE RACES! Monday, June 21, every evening, Wednesday Saturday Matinees, the distinguished Iriah Comed and Vocalist, Mr.

JOSEPH MURPHY,

apported by Miss M. LODUSKY YOUNG and perb company, in Mr. Fred Marsden's master drams KERRY GOW. Entire New Scenery for this engagement. Sunday Evening—Last Performance of Kerry Gow Monday, June 28—Joseph Murphy in Shaun Rhue. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Last Great Saturday Matinee. This Natinee is only Half Price. Last Great Saturday Night this Season. Haif Price. Last Great Saturday Night this Season,

TOMY PASTOR

AND HIS NEW DOUBLE COMPANY.

Tony Pastor's Buriesque Troupe, and

Tony Pastor's Now Speciatay Company.

Also, the New Buriesque,

"Go West" on the Emigrant Troin.

Sunday—Last Night of Tony Pastor.

Monday—Augustin Duly's Modern Arabian Night,
with Duly's Company from Daly's Theatre, N. Y.

MARTINE'S RIVERSIDE HOPS. LAST TWO OF THE SEASON, Saturday, June 28, and Saturday, July 3.

Excellent music. Trains from foot of Lake-st. at 7:30 p.m. Return at 15 o'clock. Get tickets at Cobb's Library or at Lyon & Healy's.



VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scratinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible essettle for the above, contains no phosphorus,
cartharides, or other poison; is purely YESSTABLE,
producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a
sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasor & Co., is
bis rue Richelleu, Paris (France), or of Dr. S. Brown,
Sigesmond, sole agent for the U. S. Singer Building,
St. Louis, Mo.: box of 100 pills, & box of 400, \$10, sens
by mail upon receipt of price.

CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 13, 1823—19 Enc de la Paix.—A Mr. E. L.
fity-three years old, had been a widower twenty-direct
years with spermaforthous, and for ten years with
nervous debility and entire impotency. For eightseiv
years he tried every known remedy without any benefit. He came to me and I advised him to try Ricord's
Vital Hestorative. After four months he was discoursaced, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and ir
nine months he was restored to full health and vigor
got married, and has two fine children.

Out of 349 patients treated 55 were cured within 25
days, Illim six weeks, 155 between two find three
months, S between five and extrements within 25
days, Illim six weeks, 150 between two find three
months, S between five and extraording in nine
months.

SOLD B Y ALL DE UGG15TS.

VAN SCHAACK STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Wholesale Agents for the Drug Trade.

Wonderful Vegetable Production, DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Salt Rhoum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Scald-Head,
Piles, Burns, Pimples, Tetter,
Hives, Rash, Dandraff, Barbers-itch,
Chilbiains, Boils, Ulcers, Blotches,
Hagget-Pimples, Groy-Blossoms,
Chafing and Soreness of Infants,
Chapped Hands or Yace,
Parasitic Diseases, Itch, Stings,
Plant Poisoning and Poisoned Wounds
And Acute or Chronic Catarris.

THE SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO.

159 & 161 Lake St., CHICACO, ILL., Proprietors and Manufacturers. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEAL-ERS IN MEDICINES. Dr.A.L.Clum's LIVER CATHARTIC.

Purely vegetable. Cures all Billions Diseases, acting on the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. Warranted in all cases. Askyour Druggist for this medicine, and for circulars. CLUN COMPOUNDING CO., Sold by all druggists. Red Wing, Minn

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. ered, Sunday excepted, \$5 cents per sered, Sunday included, \$6 cents per w THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, ladison and Dearborn-sts. Chicago, ii POSTAGE.

Right and Twelve Page Paper... Streen Page Paper... TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established NEW YORK-Room 2 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-GLASGOW. Scotland—Allan's American News LONDON, Eng. WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

street, between Dearborn and State of H. B. Mahn's Comic Opera Company. Atternoon and evening. Haverly's Theatre. rn street, corner of Monroe. Eng Pastor. Afternoon and evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

iph street, between Clark and La Salle. Ent of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Gow." After a vening.

Chiengo Jockey Club terminus of Madison street o

SOCIETY MEETINGS NIC-The postponed Picnie of Fort Dearborn, n, and Eclipse Lodges will be held on Monday, 28, accompanied by Excelsion Encampment, at Green Grove. Trains leave Rock Island depot 0 sharp for Washington Heights

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum-mer travelers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.25 per month, in-duding Sunday edition, or \$1.00 per month with-nut it; and the address will be changed as often as

THE population of Fort Wayne is 25,957, 17,718 ten years ago. THE Bradlaugh election case will be again

THE population of Columbus, O., has been ed to be 51,337, which is a gain of 20,063

THE German Bundesrath has refused to tertain the proposition to restore the double

The steamer Dessouk, with the Egyptian shelisk on board, sailed yesterday from Gibraitar for New York.

SEVERAL of the Austrian Ministers have resolved to resign preliminary to a reco

THE American rifle teams were entertained at a banquet last evening by the officers of the Dublin Masonic Societies.

The Berlin Conference is reported to have determined to enforce their decisions on Turkey by the use of troops if necessary. HENRY WARD BEECHER struck the na

on the head last night when he said the basis of

MESSES, CLARKE, Scott, Fisher, Rathbone arrow, and Brown, of the American rifle team, have been selected to compete with the Irish six A LONG-STANDING family feud resulted in

n encounter between two young men at Cham algn yesterday, which culminated in the kili ig of one of the parties. THOMAS CASTRO, the Tichborne claimant will have to serve out the two sentences passed upon him. Lord Justice James yesterday refuse

THE Moorish Conference, in session at Madrid, yesterday adopted a resolution calling on the Moorish Government to grant religious and civil liberty to the Jews.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opposition of the Jovernment, a motion favoring closing of aloons on Sunday passed the House of Com none yesterday by a vote of 153 to 117.

ABOUT 100 meetings will be held this even ing in England to denounce those members of the British Parliament who have voted against the admission of Bradlaugh.

A BILL introduced into the Victorian Legstature for the purpose of reforming the Con-stitution of that Province has been rejected by a vote of 43 to 41. A dissolution will prob

THIFTY-FIVE houses were destroyed by fire at Kendall, a suburb of Bradford, Pa., yesterday. The fire was caused by the explo-sion of a gas stove. The loss is estimated at \$70,000.

THE excess in value of exports from this country over the imports for the year ending the sist of May, as reported from the Treasury Department, amounts to the neat sum of \$162,-185,824.

THE bill legalizing marriage with a de ceased wife's sister was rejected yesterday by the House of Lords. Should the Government

insist on the bill it will become a law, notwith standing their Lordships' action. ALONZO McCLURE, a colored man, ha been held by the Coroner's jury for the murder of a colored couple near Indianapolis a few weeks ago. John Clark and Robert Sample,

red, have been held as ac THE effort of Herr Von Puttkammer t form a Clerical Conservative party in the Prus sian Diet has failed, and it is now stated tha Bismarck will form an alliance with the Nation Liberals and so modify the Church bill as

A BATTLE took place Thursday between the Argentine and the Buenos Ayres forces in which the latter were defeated. An attempt on the part of the victors to capture the City of encs Ayres, however, was repulsed with o asiderable loss.

In an interview with a TRIBUNE corre-pondent yesterday, Mrs. Prof. Torney, daugh-ter of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, in-lignantly denied the statements made, in some

THE Chicago Socialists have resolved to support the Greenback nominees for President and Vice-President, and, notwithstanding the defeat of their plank on the land question, are of the opinion that the Greenback platform has

mar schools of the city, in each one of whice pupils gave some suitable entertainment the gratification of their parents and visi bout 600 pupils passed the examission to the High School.

SECRETARY RAMSEY yesterday suspend the recommendation of the West Point Boa that Whittaker be dropped for having failed his studies. By this action Whittaker w ave an opportunity to apply for trial by court artial in order to vindicate himself if possible

On his release yesterday Bradlaugh took a seat outside the bar of the House of Commons. Labouchere gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which the archatheist was excluded next Tuesday, but on the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone agreed to make the motion Monday instead.

No wonder that the Confederates of the South and the Copperhends of the North are en-thusiastic over the nomination of Hancock. At the time when the Ku-Kiux atroditios were the order of the day in Louisiana, Hancock was congratulating the country on the restoration of peace, harmony, and present

GEN. GRANT indignantly denies a stat nent published in a New York sensational newspaper to the effect that he fully approved he nomination of Hancock and would vote for n. Gen. Grant says that he will have muc satisfaction in voting for and supporting Ge Garfield, who is in every way sup

THERE boy murderers were hanged a Canton, O., yesterday. Two of them, G. O. Ohr and George W. Mann, were convicted of the murder of John Wattmough, an aged weaver, about a year ago, in order to obtain possession of his money only fit. of his money, only \$5. The third victim was John Sammet, who killed a party who was against him in a burglary trial.

A TRAMP entered a suburban saloon nea Detroit yesterday, and, saying that he had killed one man and was about to kill another, made fierce attack on a boy who was eating some lunch. In the struggle the tramp was tripped, fell on his head, and fractured his skull. The his assailant died before assistance arrived.

THE quiet of the Italian Chamber of Depu ties was broken yesterday by two large stones being flung into the hall. No person was harmed. The disturber was arrested, and said he committed the act that he might be im-prisoned. He said he was hungry and required food. He further stated that he was commis-stoned by a secret society to kill the King. The

S. CORNING JUDD is modest when he says that the Cincinnati Convention embraced the best talent of the Democratic party. Frank Chase, Pat Howard, Henry Sheridan, Carter Harrison, John R. Hoxie, and Perry Smith are then presumably the best talent among the Chi-cago Democracy. Where, on! where, are Tou Hoyne, Goudy, Judge Moore, Lambert Tree, Fred Winston, S. Corning Judd himself, and the her shining lights of the party?

A conviction of more than ordinary in terest was brought about in the Criminal Court yesterday. Henry Sass and his wife were found guilty of extreme cruelty to their child, and will receive a sentence of ninety days each in the County Jail, the severest penalty the law pr vides. State's-Attorney Mills received from M lved from Mr. John G. Shortall, President of the Illinois Hu mane Society, a letter thanking him in behalf o the Society for his earnest and able efforts to

THE Irish landlords are alarmed at the prospect of being obliged by law to compensate evicted tenants for the permanent improvements which they have effected on their lands At a meeting held in Dublin vesterday, and presided over by a party bearing the euphonious title of Lord Donoughmore, a memorial was adopted asking Mr. Gladstone to withdraw the bill. The Tories will offer a determined opposi-tion to the passage of the measure, and will probably succeed in having it considerably medified in the House of Lords.

THE nomination of Gen. Hancock is a long elayed reward for his services in attemptin delayed reward for his services in attempting to carry out Andy Johnson's policy of recon-struction in the Southern States. The policy consisted of disfranchising colored voters, winking at Ku-Klux atrocities. and sternly repressing whatever of loyal senti-ment was left among the white population of the South. He was a mere instrument in the hands of Jere Black, Robert J. Walker, Judge Campbell of New Orleans, and Gen. Steedman At the time he received the command of the New Orleans Department, superseding Gen Sheridan, the Presidential plum was dangled before his eyes, and he worked hard to please

THE Board of Education last evening elected Mr. George Howland, for more than twenty years Principal of the Chicago High School, to years Principal of the Chicago High School, to succeed Mr. Duane Doty as Superintendent of Schools. The vote on the election stood nine for Howland and four for Doty. In this action the Beard has evidently not been influenced either by religious or political prejudices, but solely by a consideration of the best interests of the public schools. Mr. Howland, the new Superintendent, is thoroughly conversant with the needs and the workings of the Chicago school assistem: he is a gentleman of fine schoolars. school system; he is a gentleman of fine scholar-ship and ability and ripe experience; and his election will be gratifying alike to teachers,

By several of the Chicago delegates and visitors to the Cincinnati Convention who have returned home the opinion is expressed that by the nomination of Hancock and the exception-ally strong State ticket of the Democracy Illinois is placed in the category of doubtful States, with a fair prospect that it will be carried by the Democrats. These gentlemen will be less confident as time wears on, and a little before election-day they may have modified their views down to the point of computing, not how Illinois is to go Democratic, but how much the usual Re-publican majority can be cut down, if any And the more they figure on it the more they will conclude that their Presidential and State ticket will be besten by from 20,000 to 40,000

JAMES HADE BROWN Was hanged a Huntsville, near Moberly, Mo., yesterday, for having fatally shot his mother-in-law some three years ago. Brown's wife had married him against the wishes of her parents, who, after long solicitation, succeeded in inducing her to leave him. This so curaged Brown that he swore vengeance against the parents. He failed in an attempt on his father-in-law's life, but, unhappily, succeeded in fatally shooting his mother-in-law. A few days ago his wife visited Brown at the jail, and, after returning to her boarding-house, committed suicide. She left a letter for her husband, who, on receiving it, attempted to poison himself with a dose of morphine, but he was prevented by the jail officers. Brown acknowledged his crime and expressed sorrow.

Cor. S. F. TAPPAN, a member of the In dian Pesce Commission of 1867, relates the his-tory of one of Gen. Hapcock's military exploits, which the Democrats will not be likely to sing praises about. In April, 1867, Hancock, at the praises about. In April, 1867, Hancock, at the head of 1,500 men, an equipment of pontoon bridges, and a train of water-carts, set out from Leavenworth to proceed against the Cheyenne Indians, who were then rather troublesome. The pontoon bridges and water-carts were necessary only as being connected with the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," for all the rivers to be passed were easily fordable, and there was no scarcity of water along the route. Having arrived at Fort Larned, Gen. Hancock held parley with the Chiefs of some 400 Indian warriors, who were encamped at some distance

whole force of warriors, so that whos prment was taken by Hancock it only an old man and a demented examined afterwards by the Peace Commistising how so much money was

o little result. It should

Democrats that

in whi

HOW HANGOGE'S NOMINATION STRIKES

The National response to the nomination of Gen. Hancock has been of such a universal tenor that the Democratic leaders have already probably discovered that their selection has been a mistake. The response has been of a twofold character. From the Southern States, and from the leading milltary commanders of the late Confederacy, the answer is cordial and unanimous, and the reason is not disguised or suppressed. With the subjugation of the Rebel arms, with the disbandment of the Rebel forces and the dispersion of their so-called Confederate Government, the Rebels sought an immediate restoration to political power, local as well as National. This was of course impossible consistently with National safety. Four millions of slaves had been emancipated, and their freedom, which was essential to the safety of the Union, required the recognition of their political rights. This the Provisional Governments at the South set up by Johnson peremptorily refused to do, thus practically prolonging the Rebellion, and necessitating several years of legislation to reconstruct political society in those States. Andrew Johnson chose to ally himself with these obstructionists. The military forces had to be reëmployed to preserve the peace and to enforce the National authority.

In 1866 a mob headed by the municipal police of New Orleans assailed a peaceful State Convention held in that city, and sur rounding the building massacred the delegates in cold blood. The Secretary of War dispatched Gen. Sheridan to that section, and he soon compelled obedience to National anthority. Acting-President Johnson, however, soon after ordered Sheridan away, and placed Hancock in command in that city. Gen. Hancock sympathized with the Johnson "policy," and countermanded and set aside several of Gen. Sheridan's orders, and for the time was regarded by the unreconsavior of the South." So thoroughly did Hancock endeavor to sustain Johnson in all the infamous efforts of the latter to defeat the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that he won the admiration of the irreconcilable Rebel South, and so inflated was he by the plaudits of these traitors and malignants that in 1868 he applied to the Democratic Convention in New York for the nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presi

During those years of Johnson's infamous Administration the struggie was to place in the Constitution certain irrepealable provisions forever closing the controversies of the War and securing the rights of the freedmen. Hancock, though a Union officer, gave his official influence as commander in the Southwest to encourage the determined opposition to the adoption of these amendments and hence the "Solid South" has been demanding the nomination of Hancock ever since that time. That explains why the South is gratified and "solid" for Hancock. The Northern Democrats rejoice in the nomination of Hancock principally because his nomination is an escape from that of Tilden, Hendricks, Field, Thurman, or of whites in such manner as to discriminate some other whose defeat was certain. With

ters will be otherwise. But the popular feeling of the country was shown in the five pages of specials from the press of the country published in The Trib UNE yesterday. These opinions were almost unanimous against the policy of taking an officer of the regular army, whose life and education since he was a child has been in the regular military service, withdrawn from civil pursuits, divested of all the polit cal thought, care, and association of his felow-citizens,-a man in uniform to distin guish him from the mass of his countrymen, and placing this man, with all his ignor ance, theoretical and practical, of civil affairs, at the head of a purely civil govern-

This objection to the election of a mere nilitary man to be the civil ruler of a com nercial Nation-a Nation of manufacturers griculturists, merchants, and of civil prodons-naturally occurs to every citizen whether Republican or Democratic. It is an objection that will grow with time. As the first hurrah over the nomination fades out of hearing this objection will gain force and power in men's minds, and long before Noember there will be as general a protest against the election of Winfield Scott Hanock as there was against Winfield Scott when he, too, sought to be transferred from he regular army to the Presidency.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The deciaration of principles adopted by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati presents but a single issue at variance with the Republican party-viz.: State versus National sovereignty. In other respects the platform is mainly a condensation of the principles, purposes, and accomplishments of the Republican party during the past twenty years. Aside from the heresy of Sta sovereignty, to which the Democrats cline in spite of its historic renunciation by the American people, the distinguishing difference between the Democratic and Republican platforms is, that the former merely adopte what the latter has consistently enunciated me and again, or promises what the Republicans have actually done in the face of previous Democratic opposition. It is rather late in the day for the Democ

racy to assume a virtue by declaring for honest money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand. This is precisely the kind of money with which the Republican party has provided the ountry, but it received no aid nor encouragement from the Democrats as a party during all the embarrassments through which it struggled to attein the existing system. On the contrary, the Democratic party was chiefly engaged during eight or te years in devising objections and in projecting obstacles to the Republican efforts at resumption. There has been no fase of the "ragbaby" lunacy which has not at one time or another received Democratic sanction and support. Hence the Democratic party cannot reasonably expect to share in the public gratifude for the happy and prosperous solu-

tion of the currency-resumption problem by its conversion at the eleventh hour. which the Democrats have at last thought wise and prudent to incorporate in their platform,—such as the encouragement of the public schools, Civil-Service reform, a tariff State, the condemnation of the Commune agitators, etc. To these and kindred doctrines the Republican party has demo loyal attachment, and it has earn service in applying them to government a degree of public confidence which the Deinocratic party can scarcely hope to obtain by a previous record. All the Republican features of the Democratic platform will, therefore, fall to assist the Democrats in their present effort to secure the "spails," for these features are certainly not original, and

there is good reason to suspect that the Democrats are not sincere in adopting them. But the obstinate devotion of the Democratic party to the doctrine of State-supremcratic party to the doctrine of State-supremacy has been made sufficiently conspicuous in their Cincinnati platform to constitute a clear issue between the contending parties. The Democrats "pledge themselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party." These doctrines and traditions are simply different fases of the pernicious theory that the State-House cliques must be permitted to rule supremely a number of subdivisions of the Union called States without any constraint from the Na-States without any constraint from the National Government. When some of these subdivisions maintained the institution of human slavery, the doctrine of State-sovereignty was invoked to protect that institution, extend and perpetuate it. When the Democrats found that human progress condemned their pet institution, and that the day was not far distant when the National Government could no longer be prostituted to the slave nower. State accordance was the slave power, State-covereignty was the ex-cuse for the effort to break down the National Government and dissolve the Union. And, now that the Democrats look forward to a repossession of the National Government, State-sovereignty is again put forward as the ruling power of the party. The doctrine has been repudlated by the American peop at the polls, whipped out upon the field of battle, and expunged from the later laws of the Republic; but the Democratic party will not abandon it.

"Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one form of government." is merely another expression of State-supremacy over nationality. "Home rule," at the present time, can mean noth-ing but the reassertion of the theory that the State-House cliques are independent oligarchies not accountable to the supreme the National Election laws grows of Democratic resentment at the out of exercise of National power even for the protection of National elections. The spirit of nullification apparently animates the Demoeratic party to-day as much as it did in the time of Calhoun or during the secession period, and opportunity alone is needed fo the offensive and perhaps dangerous manifestation of that spirit. This is the only distinctive feature of the Cincinnati platform, and the Democrats have but poorly watched the drift of public sentlment if they imagin that they can rise into power upon so lam and obsolete an issue.

DEMOCRATIC PROPESSIONS AND PRAC-The Democrats seem to have framed their platform in serene oblivion as to all their prerious practices. At all events, their pro sions are utterly at variance with their

works. Some of the more glaring contradictions may be noted to advantage. The Democrats now profess that "Com-mon schools should be fostered and protected." What has been the Democratic practice? In all the Southern States, the first use which the Bourbons made of their re turn to power was to cut off adequate appropriations for the support of free schools The land-owners of the South refuse to be taxed for the support of a public-school system for the benefit of the poorer people. Such schools as are still maintained by taxabeen divided up between the blacks and against the former. Even in the border made to "foster and protect" the publicschool system, the results do not compare with a genuine effort in the same North. All through the Democratic South the rule is, that the wealthy people educate their own children in select schools and colleges, and allow the children of the poor to grow up in ignorance.

The Democrats now declare in favor of the subordination of military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the Civil Service." In illustration of the first part of this assertion, the Democrats nominate for President a regular-army officer, who has never had any experience in civil affairs, and has never demonstrated any capacity for civil government. As to Civilervice reform, the Democratic intention indicated by the complete revolution which has been made among the officers and employes of Congress which they control. Competent and experienced men have been forced out for no other reason than because they are Republicans, and their places given to incompetent and inexperienced men for no other reason than because they are Democrats. One-legged and one-armed Union soldiers have been displaced to make room for ex-Confederate retainers of the Democratic politicians in Congress. This is a practical indication of what the Democrats mean by

"Civil-Service reform." "The right to a free ballot" is a cuphe mism for "the right to free frauds." It is not an honest ballot, but a "go-as-you-please" ballot, which the Democrats would es To this end they have sought to break down all the protection against corruption and abuse which National supervision of National elections under the auspices of the United

States Courts affords. "The great fraud of 1876-77" furnishes two or three of the longest planks in the platform; but the people will look at the ticket in vain for an evidence of Democratic sincerity in this matter. Neither of the alleged "victims" from this "great fraud" is given an opportunity for making good his claim. Mr. Hendricks never thought of withdraw ing, and Tilden's withdrawal (which is acknowledged in the platform with "sensibil ity" but not with regret) was notoriously sham. This portion of the platform will meet with ridicule and contempt on all sides because it expresses sentiments which the party did not feel sufficiently to carry out n practice. If the Democrats had believed in the "fraud" issue, or had hoped to de ceive the American people by urging it, they would have run the old ticket, or at least a

"Free ships," "a tariff for revenue only," "no discrimination in favor of transportati ines," "reduction in public expe "genuine and lasting reform," are some of the generalizations of the Democratic plat form. But what has been the Democratic practice? The Democrats have been in con trol of the National House of Representatives during the past six years, and of both Houses of Congress during the past two sessions. What have they done to secure "free shipe and a living chance for American com merce"? What laws have they projected to secure "a tariff for revenue only tariff laws now in existence produced \$178,-000,000 revenue during the last eleven months, or a surplus of about \$50,000,000 over expenditures, but they are revenue laws which the Republicans passed. What projects have the Democrats brought forward for regular ing the transportation interests preventing discrimination? What re ductions have been made

gress squandered about \$10,000,000 in harbor and river jobs? What "genuine and lasting reform" in any direction has been pro or enacted by the Democratic major which the Republican Executive had vetoed, the Democrats might make pretensions with some force which are now hollow and mean-

ingless.

The American people are not likely to be deceived by empty phrases which are in direct contradiction to the record of a party, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the fruits of Democratic rule in Congress are of the Dend-Sea kind.

PARTIAL JUSTICE TO GREECE It is now tolerably certain that the Confer ence of the Great Powers at Berlin will award to Greece, not what she originally wanted and expected, or what she ought to have, but the district which the King of Greece during his recent visit to Paris hoped they would at least obtain, and which, though it will not largely increase her area, will materially increase her revenues by add-ing to her lean and denuded goat-pastures a rich and fertile stretch of country.

In this new condition of affairs for Greece a restatement of the steps that have led up to which we print elsewhere will be found to contain the best and most reliable exposition of them that has yet been printed.

It has never been denied by any Power, except Turkey, that Greece is entitled to an exion of her territory, both upon sentimental and political grounds, and most of the Powers have conceded the justice of her claim to Epirus and Thessaly, which would advance the line of her northern frontier fully 150 miles. At the time of the Russo-Turkish war she was ready to take these Provinces. Her troops were in the field, full of ardor and nthusiasm, and no material obstacle lay in her way; but she was dissuaded by England the champion of Turkey, and retired her troops upon the condition that her rights should be regarded and her claims considered in the Berlin Congress. How she was treated in that Congress history has already shown She was allowed to present her grievances in the form of a memorandum, and

she was courteously but promptly dismissed with the assurance that the memorandum should be studied, which was equivalent to saying, "We will think about it." As soon as England found that Russia would not be advantaged in any way, and that there was no danger of community of interests between Russia and Greece, she totally abandoned the latter, threw all her promises to the winds, and sided with Turkey; Beaconsfield, when his attention was called to the matter, sneeringly replying that undoubtedly the Greeks were a very interesting people, but he did not see what England could do for them. The Treaty of Berlin was signed in July,

878. Though one of its clauses called the attention of Turkey to the Grecian claim, and suggested the propriety of an immedia consideration of it, Turkey paid no attention to it until September, when she offered to cede so small a fraction of the territory that it was looked upon as an insult, England did nothing in the premises, but France indig-nantly notified the Porte that she would call a conference of the Powers at once unless some definit action was taken. In the following month the Porte thereupon signified its willingness to appoint a Commission which should meet a similar Commission appointed by Greece, and trace a boundary that would be satisfactory. This Commission was not appointed until the close of 1878, and by the various tricks of delay so well known to the Turks its meeting did not occur until March, 1879. Every conceivable obstacle was thrown months elapsed before anything was done. Nearly a year of time was consumed by the Turkish Commissioners under instructions from the Porte, and more than once the in dignant Greeks were on the point of abo doning the Commission, but were advised hold on by the Powers. They did so with no hope that justice would be done them or that any satisfactory decision would be reached. At last the patience of the Powers began to give way and Turkey was notified again that she must come to some settlement. With an audacity that amounted to positive insolence and insult, she proposed giving to Greece just one-fourth of what she wanted. There upon Greece invoked the Powers under the reaty. A Liberal Government meanwhile ad come into power in England, and it cted promptly and summoned a Conference which has taken the matter out of Turkey's hands altogether, and awarded Janing to Greece, which gives her an extension o territory about sixty miles north, thus add ing about one-fourth to her present area and more than one-half to her revenues as she comes into possession of a very rich country lying between the Rivers Salam brias and Kulamias. While there is every eason to congratulate Greece upon her fina success in obtaining rights out of which she has been so long defrauded, there is equa reason for astonishment that the Powers should have allowed Turkey to delay, and haggle, and set the treaty and them at defi ance for two years. It is equally characteris tic of Turkish insolence, now that she is com pelled to give up a part of her territory and dare not disobey, that she is inciting the Albanians to oppose the Grecian occupation. How much longer will Europe suffer the inolence of these Asiatics? How long will it be before the Powers will understand that there will be neither peace nor order in Eastern Europe until the Turks are driven out of it?

YESTERDAY the Democrats were in a much ess jubilant and hilarious humor than the day before over the nomination of Hand Already they are beginning to perceive the while they have a fine military man at the head of their ticket, they have no statesman that while their candidate is scientifically educated in the art of war, he is profoundly gnorant of the art of peace. He has had n instruction and no experience in statecraft. He knows nothing of political matters, and has always prided himself on his ignorance thereof. He has not the first idea of the duties of the Presidency or of civil adminis-tration, because his whole life has been pent in the regular military service. He is inacquainted with the political men of the country, except in a vague way, as he may have seen their names in some Democrati newspaper. He has no conception of states manship, and scarcely understands the meaning of the term. All these serious facts are beginning to rise up before the minds of the Democrats, and the longer they ponder on them the less they will like them

THE Cincinnati platform, passed after Til den and Hendricks were thrown overboard because they embodied an unavailable issue s loud and vociferous on the "great fraud.

It says:

The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the borrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in the arm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue shrinks and dwarfs every other. It inspires a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a nation of freemen.

This reads like the D'ay of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. If the 8-to-7 Issue shrinks and dwarfs every other, where are

and Tom that they are not bearing the "fraud" banner? If it "inspires such a sacred duty" as is alleged, why are not the victims thereof at the head of the Demo-eratic ticket? The nomination of Hancock and English doesn't embody the issue involved in the defeat of Tilden and Hendricks four years ago. They were not the victims of it nor parties on the record. If the Cincinnati Convention believed that "this issue shrinks and dwarfs every other," it was the "most sacred duty that ever addressed the consciences" or common sense of a Convention to renominate Tilden and Hendricks, and fight it out on that line and issue until the polls closed. After discard-ing the "counted-out" victims, the Con-vention rendered itself a public laughing stock to stuff the defunct fraud Issue in its

We suppose the fact to be that Watterso had written his platform before the nominations were made and in the full expectation that Tilden and Hendricks would be nominated; and, as they were snuffed out so suddenly, he had no time to rewrite it, and could only patch it a little, and in that shape dumped it on the Convention in its dissolvments, without anybody in authority having time to perceive how laughably in-congruous and ridiculous it was. Perhaps Vatterson in his anger and vexation may have purposely left in the "fraud-issue" planks to punish the Convention for their enseless and cowardly blunder in rejecting the "old ticket," and refusing to vindicate it by showing the party at large what a splendid issue their delegates had thrown away, and what a powerful run might have been made by Tilden and Hendricks on the ery of " frand "

Ir will be remembered that the Flat der gog and Democratic Communist, Mr. Hen-drick B. Wright, M. C., of Pennsylvania, was in Chicago not long since taking testimony at the public expense as to "the causes of labor depression" at a time when there was no labor depression. This demagog, who will be specially remembered for his desire to have a thousand millions of shinplasters issued and loaned to "poor men," spent all summer in his junketing, and squandered \$4,500 of the people's money for no other purpose than to make capital for himself and his crazy faction, and to exhibit himself as one of the most arrant demagogs and bitter Communists yet furnished by that crowd. The whirligig of time, however, makes things even at last. Wright was not only ambitiou to be the Fiat candidate for the Presidency, but, failing that, was confident that he could hold his Congressional seat as long as he could play off his Communism and humbuggery in the coal-mines of his district. The Fiat Labor Convention passed him by in utter contempt and nominated another demagog for the Presidency, and now the Congressional Convention of his district has also passed him by in the cold entirely. The moral is, that demagogism does not permanently pay, but is sure to be overtaken sooner or later by the com-mon sense and righteous indignation of the deceived people. It will add to the general congratulation that this prince of de was shelved by his own crowd, whom he had last in taking his real measure.

humbugged so long, but who succeeded at THE American Nation has never been ungrateful to its soldiers, but the glory of the military service has been its citizen and not its professional soldiers. The army in time of war and the army in time of peace and as a means of earning a living are widely different in public estimation The man who withdraws from civil life and civil responsibilities to be a professional soldier should adhere to his public cost and maintained at the public cost, relieved of civil obligations and responsibili ties that he may be the better qualified for his military duty. The people want for a civil ruler a man experienced in politica life, a man familiar with the everyday business of the people, and one qualified by edu cation and experience to govern and direct the political, financial, and economical affairs of the Nation. Gen. Hancock is not a man of that kind, and between now and November the Democratic party will comprehe why the American people prefer a civilian, a scholar, and a statesman, to a soldier who

is nothing else than a soldier. Victorious Chili has made a demand upon Peru for indemnity of the most astonishing character. She calls upon her to pay two hundred million dollars, and furthe exacts the District of Tarapaca as collatera for the payment. As there is no possibility that Peru can pay this amount, which is seven times larger than her annual revenue, It is tantamount to the reduction of Peru to a mere province by stripping from her her richest and most valuable territory, and the actual dismemberment of a Republic. In view of the injustice of the indemnity, the New York Evening Post calls upon our Government to make "a courteous repreentation of the propriety of fitting the burden in this exigency to the back that is to carry it,"—a recommendation that will be very generally indorsed.

THE Peoria Democrat, under the heading THE Peoria Democrat, under the heading,
"An Astounding Fact," says:
It is an astounding fact—a menace to the integrity and honor of our courts—that:
Some of our Judges of the Supreme Court (possibly all of them);
Some of our Judges of the Appellate Court (possibly all of them);
Some of our Circuit Judges (possibly all of them);
Some of our Probate Judges (possibly all of them);

hem); And our State Senators and Representatives— Are using free passes over the leading railroads!

The mere statement of this fact should appall honest men of all parties.

What return can these officials make to the railway companies for this courtesy?

If Judges and iegislators will accept free passes, would they refuse a larger bribe?

Is it surprising that men should believe and say: "The railway monopolies control our Courts and Legislatures"?

THE officers of the steamer City of London THE officers of the steamer City of London report the observation on the 16th Inst. of an enormous feebers, the largest seen in the Northern seas for a long time. The dimensions are said to be 1,500 feet in length and 300 feet in hight. This fee-mountain could not have been more than one-eighth above water. It must have drawn 2,500 feet of water, or 400 fathoms. It passed entirely through the Gulf-Stream, which has a depth of but 160 fathoms. About three-quarters of its submerged volume was in the Polar current underneath the Gulf-Stream, and moving in an opposit direction. The berg received its motion from this Arctic stream, and so played stream, and so plowed steadily along spite of surface winds and currents, a splendid illustration of the power of some of the unseen forces little

THE army-worm is now advancing in light THE army-worm is now advancing in light marching order through New England, having about finished Delaware, New Jersey, and Long Island. Connecticut is already taken captive, and Massachusetts has no hope of escaping. But it the worm can pick up a living on the Green Mountains or on the Granit Hills of New Hampshire he will be brighter than some of the inhabitants of those regions. At least it may be expected that, when the Guif of St. Lawrence is reached, the career of this nimble adversary will be stopped.

ABOUT one-third of the Democratic plat form is devoted to bewalting and denouncing the "great fraud." as it is called, whereby Til-den and Hendricks were "counted out," as it is · nate the men who were alleged to be d and who desired to be vindicated by t and was desired to be vindicated by the people at the polis? The moment that Tilden and Hendricks were thrown overboard by the Cheinnati Convention the "fraud issue" sunk with them and disappeared from sink. It will be perfectly absurd for any Democratic stumper to bellow "fraud" when his party has discarded the "counted-out" conditions. pow stands, the "fraud" cry was humbus; and the Democratic leaders had no rain tu it, else they would have placed Tildes and Hendrick they would have placed linder and Hendricks in nomination, and appealed to the people to right the alleged wrong and seat the appellum. Their action is a confession that Hayes and Wheeler were legally elected and rightfully hold their scats. Let us hear no more of the finish hock. That issue is dead-killed in the Cinete. bosh. That issue is dead anati Convention.

THE assertion telegraphed from New York several times during this week that the en ation of New York footed up the eno total of 1,500,000 turns out to be bosh. suspected would be the case when the official announcement came to be made. It now appears that, with twelve districts to hear from the population is 1,186,465. Estimating the number of inhabitants in the unreported districts at 23,098, the total population would be 1,201,801. The State census in 1875 showed it to be 1,011,801 so that the gain in five years is 187,973. In 1870 there were 975,502 persons in the city. The increase during the last five years is much greater than during the five years preceding 1873. It Brooklyn were sunexed to New York, as it probably will be before long, the total would be about 1,781,000, or nearly that or Parts.

Privileg shows up well in the The per cent of increase is very large. Alle City, which bears much the same relat Pittsburg that the North Division does to a mainder of Chicago, also exhibits a growth. The figures are as follows:

Pittsburg corporation..... In 1870 they were

Will any one dare say that the tion will not nominate the man who thirty-eight votes? We do not know; of light points that way.—Loutering

The "line of light" stre "who received thirty-eight votes" on the man "who received thirty-eight votes" on the fight was a jagged flash of electricity that struck a few miles away from Gramerty Park and an affectionately down the lightings rold on and ran affectionately down the list the boss of Governor's Island.

ENGLISH knowledge of American affair ENGLISH Knowledge of American affairs in not famous, for accuracy or fullness; but the about Garfield, from the Manchester Examiner is a notch ahead of the ordinary brander: "Mr. Garfield was the proposer of the unit rule. Had the rule been carried, he would in all probability not now be the Republican candidate-elect." As Mr. Garfield's nomination was chiefly due to his opposition to the unit rule, the Examiner is as far wrong as it possibly could be; and this is saying a good deal for a British journal dealing with an American subject.

DURING the last year six stude Princeton College died of malarial fever contracted in the college-buildings. The cause we defective drainage and plumbing. Dr. Rocca referred to the deaths in his Commencement address, and said: "I believe that we have deovered the local causes of dis body had blundered. That was all. The bicost six lives. The town was in mon
Princeton never had a more sorrowful

Burlington, Vt., Tuesday night, Senator Mamunds spoke highly of Garneld, and then aid of Arthur: "The only serious difficulty I have ever had with the present Administration was when it proposed to remove him. I resisted the movement all I could, and finally it came on movement all I could, and many that all the reforms suggested by the Administration had long before been made by Grarthur and pigeon-holed at Washington.

A GENTLEMAN from Texas paid for two State to the Chicago Convention. They were vote for Sherman. He thought he had the But one night he lost sight of them, and the me day he saw them coming toward him, both wi big gold chains around their neeks and water in their pockets. They didn't vote for Sherman, their pockets. but they represented their constituent more honestly than if they had so vote

Six blographies of Garfield are getting ready. The writers are J. R. Gilmore ("Edmind Kirke"), E. V. Smalley, Russell H. Coawel. Charles Carleton Coffin, and two persons unknown to fame, engaged respectively by the Appletons and a Chicago publishing from Gilmore's book will be published in the Harper's Franklin Square Library, and sold at a price that will doubtless shut some of the others out of the market.

As MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK stands in front of his mirror and carefully combs out his bad bair of a morning, he hums very softly to him

In short, in matters vegetable, animal, and mis I am the very model of a modern Major-Gib He is, or was, the handsomest man in the service. The Woman's Suffrage Association would vote for him if it had the chance.

Ir will be a close race between Ohio and Illinois for the third place in population among the States. Ten years ago Ohio numbered 2-852.262 inhabitants, and Illinois 2,255,416, or Elsel less than the Buckeye State. We think libnois has overtaken and passed this lead and that each State will exhibit about three millions. ions. The growth of Illinois has not been at rapid during the past decade as the preceding one, when her wild lands were filling

THIS is the way John Quincy Adams con-THIS IS the way John Quincy Advisored himself:
Sist of August, 1819. The bitterness and violence of Presidential electioneering increase as
the time advances. It seems as if every flat is
the country was at work day and night to destruy my character. It does not supprise ms,
because I have seem the same species of ribalday
year after year heaped upon my father, and for
a long time upon Washington. I have finally
concluded to take a month of holiday to year
my father and dismiss care.

HENRI WATTERSON had nearly ready Democratic platform that would have been mounsuitable for an officer in the regular army is stand on. When Havecek forced ahead on the first ballot, there was mounting (of the platform) in hot haste. Several planks were superform) out, and the hole was patched with refuse lum ber lying about. It will hold up Hancock now but Henri's pride of authorship is gone.

CAMPAIGN charge No. 1 is that the Major neral wears corsets.

PERSONALS.

"My Kingdom for a dark horse."-S J. Secretary Schurz will spend the summer!

Maine, but the crowded condition of our columns renders it impossible to give his post-office address. Mr. Spurgeon has received from a daughter of Dr. Livingstone one of his sermons which was found among her father's possessions. We are glad that the mystery surrounding the great explorer's death has at last been cleared away.

Mary's lost her new sun-bonnet, Gentle breezes bore it hence;
Do not chide our little darling—
Georgie hung it on the fence.

Marquis of Lorne's New Poems.

An antious mother writes to know why her baby cries at night. The generally accepted theory on the subject is that of annihickinson, and is that the day is not loss mough for them to finish their howling in. A asswood gag is a simple and often effective smedy.

One of our female songsters sends in the collowing withering remarks concerning man.

A man is but the shadow of a thought.

A vain, unasable being of a day;

To-morrow all his plans will come to sought.

As yesterday his being was unthought:

To-insy he moves along the way of life.

A varue, unseemly shadow.

BOAL

Mt. Hot

Howland a

great surpr voted for th had been ke probably ir of the mem "What w Doty?" sa Armstrong "That is "Why di "Becaus "Because of ground little, and I Mr. Howle in the c Board, h as an edu scholarshi

the place t ould cone
"Tell me
"I will a
be fair to a
seded. Th
among th
who are
than the
be a
combined

concerned concerned but, as to bot of the city of the city of the city many counthe Board, the Board, the Board it is way, and heave done around the benefited the change ing to say it was to for the sman who cordant the school respectation to the school respectation to the school respectation to the school respectation the school respectation the school respectation the Board who and who has been thoroughly cago receit his supervice in the school respectation of the school respectation in the school respectation in the school respectation in the school with the school man in the school man

of mularial fever con-lidings. The cause was plumbing. Dr. McCosh

i Texas paid for two pero delegates from that uvention. They were to thought he had them, tht of them, and the next g toward him, both with heir necks and watches didn't vote for Sherman, hir constituents perhaps tey had so voted.

Garfield are getting
J. R. Gilmore ("Edmund
J. Russell H. Conwell,
and two persons unred respectively by the
publishing firm. Gilbiland in the Harper's
and sold at a price that
of the others out of the

OCK stands in front of ly combs out his back ams very softly to him-

ce between Ohio and

ce between Ohio and
e in population among
ago Ohio numbered 2,
Illinois 2,525,410, or 122,
re State. We think lilid passed this lead, and
thibit about three milIllinois has not been as illinois has not decade as the precedir ds were filling up wi

n Quincy Adams con-

ctioneering increases as cems as if every liar in it day and night to de-idoes not surprise me, same species of ribaldry upon my father, and for hington. I have finally bonth of holiday to visil are.

at would have been most in the regular army to ok forged ahead on the mounting (of the plateral planks were ripped tehed with refuse luminoid up Hancock now, horseln is cone. horship is gone. o. 1 is that the Major

NALS.

eceived from a daugh-me of his sermons which ather's possessions. We ry surrounding the great int been cleared away. w sun-bonnet,

ht. The generally ac-subject is that of Anna: the day is not long ish their howling in. A ple and often effective

songsters sends in the tarks concerning man; tow of a thought, g of a day; ins will come to nought, g was unthought; hg the way of life, sadow.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. George Howland Elected Superintendent of Schools,

great Surprise of the Defeated Candidate and His Priends.

Receiving Nine Votes to Five for Mr.

Duane Doty.

The Causes Which Induced the Majority to Take the Action They Did.

Mr. Howland Considered the Best Man Point of Scholarship.

BOARD MEETING.

BOARD MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last eventhy in the Board of Education was held last eventhy in the Board-rooms on Fifth avenue, President Hoyne in the chair. The only absentee was Inspector English.

Mr. Vocke stated that he had received a communication from Joseph M. Murphy, stating that in the rear of the school property on Madison street there was a gambling hell in which several young men had already been ruined.

This communication, together with similar ones received by the President and other members, were referred to the Committee on School Property.

and Assisiant were then taken up. Inspector Richberg nominated Mr. Doty and Mr. Vocke put in nomination George Howland, the Principal of the Central High School, for Superintendent.

n. on Bichberg.

R. O. Delano, the present incumbent, was then elected Assistant Superintendent without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Stone, the election of teachers in the Central and Division High Schools was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday evening.

THE ELECTION OF TEACHERS

was then proceeded with. In the Calumet Arenue School Miss M. J. James was added as an unassigned teacher. Mrs. Esther M. Marks having resigned as a teacher in the Moseley School her place was not filled. Miss Margie Curran, the present Principal of the West Fourteent Street School, was elected to act as Finicial of the new Thirteenth Street School No. 2 will then be abolished. Miss M. A. McMillan was transferred from the Cottage Grove School. Miss Stella T. Riordan was added to the unassigned list of teachers in the Raymond School. Miss Harriet O. Peeke was transferred from the Position of Principal of the Union Street School in Place of Miss Esther M. Sprague. Miss Jeinfe E. Gillespie was transferred from the west Fourteenth Street School. Niss Rebecca M. Farson was transferred from the West Fourteenth Street School No. 1 to the position of Principal of the Union Street School. Miss Rebecca M. Farson was transferred from the West Fourteenth Street School No. 1 to the position of Principal of the Union Street School. Miss Rebecca M. Farson was transferred from the Newberry School and made head-assistant of the Union Street School. Miss Rebecca M. Farson was transferred from the Newberry School and made head-assistant of the Union Street School. Miss Rebecca M. Farson was transferred from the Newberry School Mrs. Paulina M. Reed was elected a teacher in the Calumet Avenue School. Miss Margaret S. James was appointed an unassigned teacher in the Calumet Avenue School. Miss Margaret S. James was appointed an unassigned teacher in the Calumet Avenue School. Miss Margaret F. Hayward was promoted from the position of teacher from the position of assigned to that of the School Mrs. Paulina M. Reed was elected a teacher in th

DOTY DEFEATED.

GEORGE HOWLAND ELECTED SUPERINTENDENT.

The action of the Board in electing Mr. George great surprise except among the nine men who voted for the successful candidate. The others had been kept in the dark, and had not the remotest suspicion of what was going to happen.

The vote by which it was done was as follows:

Houland—Armstrong, Bartlett, Delaney, Frake,
Kelth, Stensland, Stiles, Stone, Vocke—3.

Doty—Brenan, Curran, Frankenthal, Rich-

The reasons for the change are best stated probably in the following interviews with some of the members of the Board:

"What was the cause of the defeat of Mr.

rmstrong.
"That is a difficult question to answer."

"That is a difficult question to answer."

"Why difficult?"

"Because it involves going over a great deal of ground that would enlighten the public very little, and might not accomplish any good. But Mr. Howland was elected simply because, in the opinion of a majority of the Board, he was by his long career as an educator in Chicago, and his thorough scholarship as well, if not better, adapted to fill the place than any other man upon whom they could concentrate their votes."

"Tell me some of the objections to Mr. Doty."

"I will answer that in this way. It would not be fair to state just now why Mr. Doty was super-

"Tell me some of the objections to Mr. Doty."

"I will answer that in this way. It would not be fair to state just now why Mr. Doty was superseded. There has been a good deal of feeling among the teachers and among the people, who are more interested in the schools than the teachers, that there should be a man in the position who combined with the ability to manage the details of the schools a very high grade of scholarship. Chicago is not a provincial city, and we want as Superintendent a man who is known throughout the length and breadth of the land for his scholarship; and that Mr. Howland possesses this requisit, combined with experience and business ability, there is no doubt."

"What objections were there to Mr. Doty's sidninistration?"

"There have been some defects and some good things in his administration. It would be impossible to find a man who could occupy the position and be perfect in everything. Mr. Doty has fine business ability, but there is not in him that broad scholarship which Mr. Howland so eminently possesses, and which, as I said before, it seems to me ought to be possessed by a Superintendent of Schools in order to inspire and keep the confidence of his corps of teachers. So far as Mr. Doty's business management of the office is concerned, I don't think any one can find fault, but, as to administering the educational affairs of the city, there have been for a long time many complaints made to various members of the Stond, and the election of Mr. Howland is the outcome of a discussion which has been going on for some mouths."

"Whetuever a change of that kind is contemplated it is always best to act in a diplomatic way, and keep the thing within a circle. It would have done the majority po good to bruit it around the streets, nor could publication have benefited the opposition. The majority deemed the change advisable, and, while they had nothing to say against Mr. Doty personally, thought it was it by agreement?"

"Whetuever a change of that kind is contemplated it is always best to ac

"Had the old Hanford-Sullivan fight anything to do with the dropping of Mr. Doty?"
"Nothing whatever. That was not once "attracted." "How long has the opposition to Mr. Doty

been developing?"

"That I must decline to answer specifically. As I said, there has been a growing discontent for a long time past."

"Discontent on the part of whom?"

"Among the teachers, among the members of the Board, and among a good many patrous of the schools. I have my self can wassed the schools with a view of finding out whether the complaints were just or unjust, and I found that a rood many of them were based on what was said to be substantial foundation."

"What were the complaints?"

"To be specific would take up a great deal of

man for the place than Mr. Doty, by reason of his long experience, his therough acquaintance with the people of the city, and his genulins scholarship."

"What is the nature of the complaints?"

Mr. Armstrong besitated, but finally said:

"There has been a good deal of complaint on the part of tenchers that Mr. Doty was multiplying the details of the office and subordinating that breadth of purpose in the schools that should be paramount to everything elset and those members of the Board who voted for Mr. Howland were fully convinced, as any rerisonable man would be after an investigation, that unless the Supprintendent had the full confidence and respect of his teachers bis office would degenerate, and with it the interests of the public so far as the schools were concerned. That is about the best reason 1 can give for the election of Mr. Doty's successor. He was in no sense removed, let me say, because his term of office expired this (Friday) evening. The Superintendent is elected from year to year, and Mr. Doty was not forced out; his successor was elected for the reason given."

"Onn't you tell me, in a few words, the reason for dropping Mr. Doty?"

"Without doing in justice to Mr. Doty, I will try to give what I believe to be the causes of his defeat. He would make a splendid manager of a railroad. He can govern men, has details within his grasp, and knows how to direct affairs; the office of Superintendent of Schools requires a different kind of man. In addition to mechanical management he should have breadth of mind and culture enough to know how to direct the education and enlarge the intellects of the children placed under his charge. This no mere business-man could do. The public schools of Chicago must be held up to their high standard. They compare favorably with the schools of other elites in the country, and, if anything the Board desires to raise them much higher, and we believe that we now have a man who is qualified to do that thing. We must have as Superintendent amm whose constant endeavor wi

home of Inspector Melville E. Stone, of the News, and propounded to him the following question:

"How did the defeat of Superintendent Doty come about?"

"I will say that, while this thing appeared to be a general movement, there was no intrigue in the case. I never attended any caucus meetings, if any such were held, and I believe I never asked any man to vote against Mr. Doty or to vote for Mr. Howland. In turn, no man ever asked any man to vote against Mr. Doty or for Mr. Howland, and, so far as I know the vote represented the individual wishes of the members. Of course, from the frequent expressions that were made, there was a pretry general understanding of the position of the different members. To hight one of the members of the Board was authorized to invite Mr. Doty to resign, or, perhaps I should not say authorized, as I think the gentleman did it on his own responsibility. However, as Mr. Doty did not resign, and as an election was to be held, each gentleman expressed his opinion through his ballot, and the result was nine for Mr. Howland, four for Mr. Doty, and one blank."

"What specific charges were there against Mr. Doty?"

"There were no specific charges, and I do not regard that as necessary. Mr. Doty's term of service was one year; that year expired tonight. An election was held and Mr. Howland was chosen Superintendent for the ensuing year. I have no wish to say anything unkind of Mr. Doty. Indeed, my personal relations with him have always been of the pleasantest, character. I bolieve that the lest interests of the schools demanded a change for many reasons, the chief of which is, that I believe Mr. Doty, largely through causes for which he is possibly not responsible, has failed to gain and retain the confidence of the Principals and teachers of the edity. Much of that esprit de corps which he is possibly not responsible, has failed to gain and retain the confidence of the Principals and teachers of the edity. Much of that esprit de corps which he is possibly not responsible, has failed to g

city. Much of that esprit de corps which an efficient Superintendent should awaken and maintain is lacking. Mr. Doty's business qualifications are certainly excellent, and with them no fault could be found. All there is to this business is, that Mr. Doty's term expired, the Hoard thought a change desirable, and Mr. Howland has been elected. I trust he will prove satisfactory."

PHIL HOYNE,

the President of the Reavel of Education was

PHIL HOYNE,
the President of the Board of Education, was
found late last night at his residence, No. 441
West Taylor street, where, while the pale moonlight streamed upon the paler garment he wore
while the interview was in progress, he unburdened himself as follows on the subject of
Mr. Datr's demoning:

while the interview was in progress, be unburdened himself as follows on the subject of Mr. Doty's dropping:

"The fact of the matter is," said the President of the Board, "I have not any idea of the reason why Mr. Doty was removed. It was a great surprise to many people."

"Yourself included?"

"No, I was not exactly surprised. There have been objections to Mr. Doty for some time."

"What was the nature of these objections?"

"I cannot tell. I do not know. Some people found fault with him for one thing; some for another."

"What was that?"

"What was that?"
"What was that?"
"Well, now, I was not one of those who voted against Mr. Doty; I voted blank every time. As President of the Board, I was intimately connected with Mr. Doty, and I could not vote against him. Go to Armstrong or Stone; they know all about the whole thing, but I know pothing."

know all about the whole thing, but I know nothing."

"I should think, as President of the Board, you could easily keep posted on coming revolutions."

"There have been frictions. Some have found fault with his manner of appointing teachers. Those Inspectors having close relations with him have found most fault with him."

"What caused these frictions?"

"Oh, well, the fact of the matter is that the Board wanted a better man than Doty, and consequently made up their minds to put Howland in his place. Doty is a good man, but he is not as strong educationally as Howland, under whom it is believed the standard of the schools will be raised and their management generally improved. Another thing, too, Mr. Doty has had the office three or four years, and it is about time that there was a change. Then, again, he is in disfavor with the newspapers, and the Board knows that it is a hard thing to keep a man in a place like that who does not give satisfaction to the press. The principal reason for the change, however, is that it is believed Mr. Howland will make a more efficient Superintendent."

"What does Mr. Doty think about it?"

Howland will make a more efficient Superintendent."

"What does Mr. Doty think about it?"

"I do not know. I have not seen him aince the change took place. I understand that he was very much surprised, as he had no intimation about the coming change."

"Who will succeed Mr. Howland?"

"That will soon be decided. I suppose it will be some one of the Division High-School Principals."

INSPECTOR RICHBERG

"That will soon be decided. I suppose it will be some one of the Division High-School Principals."

INSPECTOR RICHERG

said the movement took him entirely by surprise, especially since he had nominated Mr. Doty. He knew that a few of the members felt unpleasantly toward him, and he had anticipated several ballots before a choice was made, and that hose having grievances would vote in blank; but he had not had the remotest idea that Doty would be defeated, and believed that it several of the members had had such an idea, there would have been more than one blank vote cast. Since Mr. Doty had been defeated, however, he was satisfied that there had been some caucusing on the subject, but where or when he knew not. He regarded the movement as against the public interest, and spoke in the highest terims of the Superintendent, saying that the schools were never in better condition, and that the greatest harmony had prevailed between him and the teachers. Beside himself, Messrs. Frankenthal, Brenan, and Curran had voted for Mr. Doty, in his opinion, and Mr. Hoyne had cast the blank vote.

MR. DOTY.

At a late hour last night Mr. Duane Doty was found at his residence on Carroll avenue. Mr. Doty stated to the reporter that his non-election was as much of a surprise to him as it could possibly be to any of his friends. He knew of no particularly suprised, because such changes were likely to occur at any moment in any public body. He was conscious of duty well performed, at least during the five years that he had been connected with the public schools. It had been his constant aim and desire to manage the educational interests of the city in sach a manner as to win at least the approval of all fair-minded men. There might be one or two members of the board who did not like him personally, but if it were so he would not feel at liberty to mention names. As the reporter came away Mr. Dow again said, "The change is a complete surprise to me."

After the adjournment of the Board a reporter called on Mr. Howland, the newly-ele INSPECTOR RICHBERG

away Mr. Doby again said, "The change is a complete surprise to me."

WILL SLEEP ON IT.

After the adjournment of the Board a reporter called on Mr. Howland, the newly-elected Superintendent, at his residence, No. 688 Wabash avenue. The gentleman was found in the midst of the class of '89 of the Central High-School, the members of which had been tendered a respiton at the residence of their Principal. The reporter asked Mr. Howland whether he should accept the office tendered to him by the Board of Education, and he said that he did not feel like making any statement regarding the matter until he had been officially notified of his election. He thought it would look too much like "crowding the mourners" for him to do so, and he would rather sleep over the matter. He asked the reporter a few questions regarding the business transacted by the Board, and then excused himself from any further conversation.

THE NEW MAN.

the business transacted by the Board, and then excused himself from any further conversation.

THE NEW MAN.

Mr. Howland is so well known in this city, where he has spent many of his 50 years, that it hardly seems necessary to say a word regarding him. Since 1858 he has been at the head of the High School, and every year hundreds of boys and girls, now nearly all of them men and women, have been under his charge. During his long term of service he has won the affection and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Few men in his profession have broader culture, few a deeper devotion to the cause of education. While the sudden change grown the High School to the wider field of the duties of the Superintendent's office may cause him momentary perplexities, yet he has on his side the respect and love of all the teachers, and they

will do all they can to help him in his new posi-tion. A great number of them have been his pupils, and have great admiration for their old leacher. Resides, it is a promotion from a lower to a higher office, and such a move will ucces-sarily be popular with the principals and other tenchers. So there is no room to doubt that Mr. Rowland will enter on his offic with spe-cial advantages, and that with his many qualifications for the position he will be as much of a success there as he has been in the High School.

FIRES.

AT BRADFORD, PA.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Bradfords. Pa., June 25.—This afternoon at about 5 o'clock a gas-stove exploded at the Westcott House in Kendall, a suburb of Bradford, and, as there was considerable wind, the fire started by the explosion, spreading rapidly, extended down Main street on the lower side as far as the Fuller House. Both sides of the street were burned from a short distance above the Oil Exchange to the American House. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed, including the largest portion of the business part of the town. The Bradford fire department did all that could be done to stay the flames, but as the supply of water was scarce the firemen could do but little. But one stream of water was thewn on the fire, and that was from a Ne. 6 Blake pump. After the fire had extended half way down the street the Tuna Yalley House was blown up with powder and the Tidloute House pulled down in hopes of staying the progress of the fire, but to no avail. The buildings were of wood and burned rapidly. Part of the furniture and store goods were saved in a demoralized condition. The loss will probably froot up \$70,000. Following is the list of buildings and owners: Oil Exchange. Mitchell's Post-Office building, in which were the Post-Office, Doseph Bensinger's news-depot, Field's Jewelry-store, and the American Union Telegraph office; Erie drug-store, Weich House, Luna Valley House, Tidloute House, Dowding-house, Cadwallader's office, Wheaton's meatmarket, Plynn Bros. grocery, Pat Mulqueen's house, Cadwallader's office, Wheaton's meatmarket, Plynn Bros. grocery, Pat Mulqueen's barber-shop. Ernest Korster's law office, Whato's gwood and shoe store, Jack Miller's harness shop, John Winzer's market, Mrs. Slocum's millinery, Mrs. Clark's millinary, Dr. Benninghoff's office, O'Hern's grocery, Campbell's safe agency.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 25.—The Steam Cordage Company's storehouse burned last night.

Loss, \$75,000; insured. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. While the firemen were at work the south wall fell, killing William H. Wood, fireman, and William Losby, an employe in the rope works, fatally injuring James Marsh and James Moore, and seriously hurting John Haven and John Seifert.

NEAR HAMILTON, O. NEAR HAMILTON, O.
CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—Last night at Woodsdale, six miles north of Hamilton, O., the large paper-mill of the Woodsdale Paper Company, owned by Chatfield & Woods, Wilson, Hinkle & Co., William Becket, D. W. McChurg, and Fred Augsberger, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$80,000; insured for \$35,000. Sixty employes are thrown out of work.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Boxes 89 and 98 at 1:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a coat catching fire in the engine-room of Libby, McNeil & Libby's packing-house, No. 1620 State street. It is supposed that some matches in the pocket of the coat became heated to the point of ignition. Damage trivial.

AT SAYBROOK, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna, BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 25.—The depot at Saybrook, on the Lake Brie & Western, in this county, was destroyed by fire last night, orig-mating from a bolt of lightning.

THE FATAL SCAFFOLD.

One Man Killed and Another Wounded. An accident, resulting in the death of one man and the serious injury of another, hap-pened at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon at a brick building in the process of erection at the corner of Thirty-lifth and Butterfield the corner of Thirty-lifth and Butterfield streets. Mortimer Sullivan, aged 18, and Cornelius F. Dwyer, 37 years of age, were at work upon a wooden scaffold attached to the building by iron hooks and ropes, and while engaged in tuck painting, the frame gave way and both men fell to the ground, twenty-five feet below. Sullivan was taken to his home. No. 2578 Arnold street, where he died at 1:40 in the afternoon. Dwyer, a married man with a large family, was taken home to No. 2504 Wallace street. Dr. Dodge, who is in attendance upon him, has serious doubts of his recovery, his collar-bone being broken, his left arm broken in two places, and his lungs and intestines badly bruised. The scaffold was certainly improperly fastened, but whether by the men themselves or by some one else is not known.

WON THE MEDAL. CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—The gold medal of-fered by Howard Lockwood, of New York, for the machine or improvement in the milling ma-chine of the greatest merit invented within the past ten years to be exhibited at the Millers'Inter-national Exposition, was awarded to the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier.

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET. Titt; ville, Pa., June 25.—Petholeum—Market opened at \$1.01%; highest, \$1.08%; lowest, \$1.08%; shipments, 1.400 barrels; charters, 47,900 barrels; transactions,

YELLOW-FEVER. New York, June 25.—Six of a crew of a bark from Hayti are in the Quarantine Hospital with

DE WITT'S PORTABLE GAS MACHINES. A casual visit to the shops of Brainard, De Witt & Co., 142 East Jackson street, showed ferent sizes of their wonderful machines to supply the demands made for them since the supply the demands made for them since the machines were perfected. The principle was conceived over one year ago, but not until the machines had been perfected and thoroughly tested were they offered for sale. They are now making different sizes suitable for the number of lights needed by their patrons, guaranteeing every machine to give entire satisfa sion, which is as it should be. The public have been imposed upon so much by other appliances (called gas machines) that we are glad to see that this firm are willing to stand by what they say. Orders are crowding in. Within ten days over 100 have been ordered from all sections, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania being represented. The firm will undoubtedly be obliged to establish other factories to meet the demand, or else empower others to act for them. There can be no doubt of a fortune to those who can secure the exclusive control of a State. Those who are desirous of investigating this wonderfully cheap light are referred by permission to the Chicago Music Company, 152 State street, where one of the machines is in constant use.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla is just what it purports to be.—Dixt Crosby, M. D.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine: it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes liesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fall. Send for circular, Beware of finitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison and Fifth avenue.

Dr. Wm. Alex. Green, Macon, Ga.,

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin the ciothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric. Do not poison yourself by indiscriminate application of cheap preparations, but call for toilet waters, powders, cosmetics, etc., made by J. & E. Atkinson, London.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES."

Cornelius Walford Has More to Say of These Peculiar Institutions.

Valuable, Suggestions for Adding to Their Safety and Usefulness.

They Ought to Reinsure Their Death Benefits in Old-Line Companies.

LONDON, June 10.—In my last I enumerated the principle data and tables which had, during the period of about a century, been prepared in the interest and for the guidance of what we call Pricardly Insurance Societies. The object of such an enumeration was perhaps sufficiently obvious; but a few additional remarks may lend emphasis to the occasion. Admitting that in the beginning Friendly Scoleties, in common with other insurance associations, had to grope their way a good deal in the dark, and hence that tentative and experimental processes had to be resorted to, is shaping their means to their ends; admitting, I say, all this, which is historically true, is it not equally true that the necessity for any such doubtful expedients had long since passed away? I say most emphatically that there is not one single class of benefit which can be required for the industrial or other classes of your country which cannot be defined with almost entire precision in relation to its pecuniary cost. And if the cost of all such benefits to the Society be known, it follows necessarily that the rate of contribution to be paid for these can also be determined with precision.

It is indeed the fashion of your cooperatives, as it was with our early benefit societies, to mix up the various classes of benefits to be conferred on their members in such a manner as to appear attractive, and so as sometimes to be very misleading. During a pleasant stay I was making last fall in your heighboring city of Indianapolis as the guest of the Hon. John A. Finch (a gentleman who has given a considerable degree of thought to the subject of provident associations generally!) I had placed before me the schemes of several cooperatives, which, if they were not downright swindles by design, got so near to the border-line of that sort of thing that I was absolutely bewildered to discover what they really did mean, and even more to understand which and where were the classes to whom they appealed for encouragement.

I will not attempt here to deal with th

in truth, are the requirements of the classes to whom they address themselves, and from whom they obtain support.

Persons who join cooperatives really want three things usually (1) A weekly income during disability to work, arising from sickness of necident. (2) Superannuation, or an annuity allowance of arriving at such an age as to be incapable of efficiently performing the duties may begin to render life a burden to them, or earlier in the event of becoming permanently disabled. (3) Such a sum at death as shall secure a decent burial, and provide a few week's maintenance for the members of the family, who, when the chief bread-winner shall have passed away, know they have forthwith to seek other homes. These, I say, are the ordinary purposes which associations of this class are supposed to provide for their members. I would, indeed, add a fourth head, as poculiarly applicable to your country where there is no Poor law as a last resource, and ho contemplation of a permanent condition of pauperism,—it shall be (4) a widowhood. Such a provision as this last is, indeed, much more required with us than with you; but it will be a long time before the want will be generally recognized and provided for.

Now, dealing with the first three benefits only

want will be generally recognized and provided for.

Now, dealing with the first three benefits only for the medient, as being the ordinary ones contemplated, does any one doubt that each of these is capable of being very clearly estimated in a pecuniary sense? The cost of the sum at death is seen by the ordinary life-tables of any insurance association granting policies to the industrial classes. The cost of the superannuation allowance is the cost of such an endowment insurance as will (at the age agreed upon for superannuation) purchase the annuity agreed to be granted for the remainder of life. There remains, then, the cost of the sick allowance. That is, generally speaking, as capable of accurate estimate as the other two benefits. Either set of the later tables, to which I made reference in my first letter, will approximately answer the purpose of fixing the rate. Prudence will suggest the selection of a table based upon data representing

of a table based upon data representing of a table based upon data representing community amonest whom the operations of any proposed society is to be conducted. Any skilled actuary can determine the point, and when it remember that you have on your side as the state of the continencies—a Mr. Sheppard Homans, Mr. Emory McClintock, Mr. E. W. Bryant, Mr. W. L. Meech. Prof. Elizur Wight, and Mr. Fackler, to say nothing of a host of other able, actuaries connected with the leading life offices of your country, it is clear that size of the country an under of young actuaries are springing up who devote their attention almost exclusively to the problems involved in the efficient conduct of friendly societies, and they that it is a dangerous thing for persons not familiar with life contingencies to atrempt their practical application without adequate advice, as very grave errors may arise thereby. I may rurther add that some of the reports and work obtained but those who are familiar with the ontoil will be added the life of the country of the life of the case the report of the life of the case the report of the life of the



SHAKERS' SARSAPARI

Prepared by the Canterbury Shakers. The Heavy Black Gros Grains Oldest, Purest, and Best Blood Purifier and Summer Medicine.

Pifty years of faithful attention to the minutest details in the growth, selection and preparation of its ingredients entitle this great original preparation to the confidence of those desiring a pure, safe, effective, and genuine Blood Purifier, Spring Medicine, Appetizer, and Tonic. It has been indorsed and prescribed by the greatest American physicians, among whom are Drs. Valentine Mott, Dixi Crosby, and Prof. Cleaveland. Every Druggist familiar with its virtues will bear testimony to its uni-

versal excellence and unequaled purity.

Those who have failed to be benefited by other Sarsaparillas are carnestly desired to make a single trial of this pure and wholesome compound of Shaker Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Garget, Indian Homp, Prince's Pine, and the Berries of Juniper and Cubeb, united with Iodide of Potassium, made

DIXI CROSBY, M. D., New Hampshire's Greatest Physician, Thus Speaks of it.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries concerning the COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, as prepared by the Society of Shakers in Canterbury, N. H., I would say that I have been familiar with the prescription, and have always recommended it from my personal knowledge of those concerned in its preparation, which to me is proof that it is just what it purports to be.

DIXI CHOSBY, M. D.

HUNDREDS OF PHYSICIANS

GALE, M. D., JAMES A. GREGG, M. D.

STANDARD AND RELIABLE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 20, 1880.

N. A. BRIGGS—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th, asking my opinion of CORBETT'S SARSA-POUND STRUP OF SARSAPABILLA, and I observed. PARILIA SYRUP, and the number of years I have sold it, Iwould say it is one of the first popular and reliable proprietary remedies I can call to mind, as I entered upon my apprenticeship in the drug business is years ago. It has always been considered one of the standard remedies, and as important to keep in stock as paregorie or hive syrup. Very truly yours, H. M. WHITNEY, Druggist.

BEST SARSAPARILLA. Has Always Given Satisfaction.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1880.
Mr. N. A. BRIGGS—Dear Sir: I have sold the SHAKER SARSAPARILLA for the last thrity years It has always given satisfaction. I consider it one of the best preparations of the kind made. Yours respectfully,

A. G. WILBOR, Druggist. Have used it myself and sold it in my store for more than twenty years.

J. L. ODELL, Druggist.

Lake Village, N. H.

NOTHING LIKE IT For Serofulous Impurities of the Blood The SHAKER SARSAPARILLA is a valuable me Profession as an article worthy of attention.
RICHARD P. J. TENNEY, M. D.
Pittsfield, N. H.

We cordially concur in the above:
JOHN S. ELIOT, M. D., Manchester, N. H.
DAVID FLANDERS, M. D., Londonderry, N. H.
JOHN CLOUGH, M. D., Brifield, N. H.
T. M. SANBORN, M. D., Gilford, Lake Village, N. H.
C. C. TIBBITTS, M. D., Sanbornton Bridge, N. H.
S. M. EMERY, M. D., Boscawen, N. H.

Have found it the most sainble and satisfactory remedy of the kind in the market; my individua-sales having constantly increased for twenty years. B.F. STACY, Druggist, Charlestown, Mass.

SPRING MEDICINE

For All Ages and Both Sexes. As a remedy for the Spring the SHAKER SARSA-PARILLA is of great value, cleansing the blood, reg-ulating the stomach and bowels, and carrying away from the system many causes of disease. It is valua-ble as a household medicine, being adapted to children and youth and the most delicate females; and, partaken at regular intervals, it preserves the health and insures a robust constitution. Mothers are its warm-est friends, and females afflicted with wasting and un-certainty forms of disease find it a truly great medi-Druggists are authorized to warrant as genuine ev-ery bottle bearing the signature of Thos, Cosbett.

INQUIRE FOR CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA. Prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H.

PRICE, SI. SIX BOTTLES, \$5. FOR SALE BY VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, And Druggists Generally.

JEREMIAH BLAKE, M. D., In Practice 53 Years, Has Always Pro-scribed It.

Gilmanton Inos Works, N.H., Dec 22, 1879.
This certifies that I have been in the practice of medicine 55 years, and for a long time have prescribed CORBETT'S SHAKERS SARSAPARILIZA. I consider it a valuable medicine. As an atterative tolood purifier) it has an effect on the whole system, removing or palliating disease. When I have had a chronic case where I could hardly tell its nature, I have ordered the use of the Sarsaparilla with a happy effect. The cases in which I have found it most useful were those of Serofula, Indigestion, Chronic Lung and Heart Compiaint, and those of General Debitty.

JERBMIAH BLAKE, M. D.

HALF A CENTURY

Of Unanified Reputation Attested by Reliable Druggists.

Lowsita Mass., Jan. 23, 1893.

N. A. Britogs, Trustee, etc., Shaker Village, N. H.:

Dear Sir: Our acquaintaines with "Friend Corbots" existed many years before he pai the Syrap in the market, and we were accustomed to progue our supply in ten-salion keys. From that time to this, a period of hot much less than half a century, we have kept it in stock. Our confidence in the sood quality of the Syrup is in no way impaired.

Very respectfully, your triends,

CARLTON & HOVEY, Druggists.

S. M. DINSMORE, M. D.,

Says It Is More Reliable Than Any Other Preparation. POUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, and I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of its use especially in the scrofulous diathesis. I speak with confidence in regard to its cursifive qualities, for I have used it extensively in my practice for the past is years. I have long considered it more valuable than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla with which I am acquainted, and I recommend it to my professional trethren who are not already familiar with its effects. Tours very truly,

8. M. DINSMORE, M. D.

C. A. GUILMETTE, M. D.,

Prescribed All Kinds, But the Shakers' Is Best.

Dear Str. It has been my good fortune to obtain and prescribe your SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND to a great many patients, both at home and abroad, with the happiest results. What more can be said, considering the fact that your humble servant has used Sarsaparilla in every thaps and form during a long profussional career? Give me the Shaker preparation of Sarsaparilla as an alterative, deobstruent and refrigerant in praference to all others.

Respectfully, CHAS. A. GUILMETTE, M.D. Boston, Nov. 20, 1878.

UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE In the Shakers' Sarsaparilla. In the Shakers' Sarsaparilla.

Gentiemen: Having sold a large quantity of COBBETT'S SHAKER SARSAPARILLA, prepared at
Canterbury, N. H., and in many cases witnessed its
operation in Severe Cutaneous Eruptions, proceeding
from Scrofula, Sait Rheum, and other diseases denoting an impure state of the blood, I cheserfully give my
testimony in its behalf, having the most unbounded
confidence in its bealing and renovating properties.

Wal. R. PRESTON, Draggist,
Portsmouth, N. H.

Praised by individuals and prescribed by physician in this place. Selis better than any other preparation of Sarsaparillia with me. Yours truly.

J. A. POWERS, Druggist.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

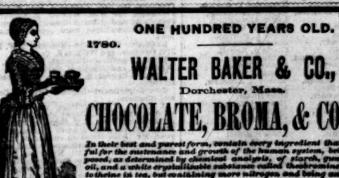
The Best in the World. The Best in the World.

SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA deames the blood of Scrofula and all other impurities, excites the appears, regulates the stomach and bowels, and increases the fiesh. It prevents weakness and degeneration of the liver, kidneys, and urinary organs. It is a mother's remedy, regulating and strengthening the maternal functions. It purities the female system of electric weaknesses and debilitating humors in children and youth. It is truly wonderful in nervous and general debility, emaciation, and dropsy, invigorating and strengthening both the mental and physical forces.

INQUIRE FOR CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H. PRICE, SI. SIX BOTTLES, SS.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, And Druggists Generally.



CHOCOLATE, BROMA, & COCOA

SOLD BY GROCKES EVERYWHERE. Our Book of Choice Chescists Receipts will be sent free to an WEST END DRY GOODS I

GREAT REDUCTION

LARGE LINE

A line of Summer Silks at 50 cts. a vard.

Marked Down.

case Japanese Silks, 25e yd. 25 pieces Satin d'Lyons, all Silk, \$1.25 yd.

reduced from \$1.35 to \$1. Line of \$2.75 Black Cashmere Silks, 24 inches wide, reduced to \$2.25.

Marked Reductions in Colored Silks.

Persian Trimming Brocades marked down.

CARSON,

If Not Ahead

Among the Creat Discoveries.

of Pure Native Sulphur of Great Medical Value in Italy

Is Pollowed Almost Immediately by the I

covery of the Same Identical Thing

in Pennsylvania

The Announcement of the Discovery

From which Source Glenn's Sulphur Scap Has Been Supplied for Several Years with Its Real Curative Property-Sulphur.

vegetable, and then in its tire, into animal matter, thereby keeping the blood pure, and provening those troublesome, ugly, and sometimes leathsome disease. It becomes a matter of great importance here to supply this sulphur to the human system. And after many experiments by the ablest men, it is admitted its local use, as found in GLENN'S SULPHUB SOAP, is the best. See that "C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor," is printed on each packet, without which none is genuine. Sold by druggists at 25c; S Cakes, etc. Bent by mail on receipt of price, and Sc extra for each Cake, by C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Strib-sv., New York.

MALT BITTERS TRADE MARK

DEBILITY means decline of the mental and physical forces. Decline means a waste of the sue greater than the daily growth. We are living upon our constitution, which, day by day, week by week, month by month, falls, falls, until the fires of life die out and the human machine ceases its operations. When the fires of life burn lowly we must feed the human furnace with fuel that will kindle them into a glowing fame. What shall it be? MALT BITTERS. The bone and muscle producing, the nourishing and strengthening, the vitalizing and purifying MALT BITTERS, prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, combining a food and a medicine in the most perfect manner yet devised, and commend themselves to the Weak, Convalescent, Consumptive, Overworked, Debilitated, Emachated, Nervous, Steepless, Dyspeptic, Billous, Fickle in Appente, firresolute in Mind and Subject to Mehancholy, as superior to all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the Malter Bitters Company, and see that every bottle bears the Trade Mark Larke, duly signed and inclosed by wave lines as seen in out.

WALT BITTERS are fig sale by all Druggista.

FLOUR.

Very Best Winter Wheat, per hri.. 25.00 Very Best Minnesota Patent, '4 ... 37.85 Every Barrel Guaranteed.

HCKSOWS CASH GROCERY HOUSE 113 East Madison-st.

Commencement Exercises at the Grammar and High Schools.

Awards of Medals, Prizes, and Diplomas.

Exercises at Various Institutions Throughout the Country.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE NEWBERRY.

At the Newberry School the usual exercises eere observed. Everything passed off satisfactorify, and the visiting friends of the scholars eere warm in praising the progress made under a superintendence of Principal Cowell and his seistants. The smiling faces of the children, ogether with the floral decorations of the rooms a which the exercises were held, made a pretty icture, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all resent.

the closing exercises at the Lincoln School revery interesting. Notwithstanding the estening weather, the attendance of parents visitors was quite large, and the young people uitted themselves extremely well. The promises a quite large, and several of the number of the promises indicated careful and thorough instruction the part of Principal Haywood and his corps and that the corps is a several of the promise part of Principal Haywood and his corps and that the corps is a several of the principal Haywood and his corps.

he graduating exercises were held yesterday ming, and were interspersed with pleasing sical selections. The award of medals and tomas was made by Mr. John C. Richberg, of Board of Education, after which an address cedingly suitable to the occasion was deviations was quite large and all passed off to satisfaction of teachers and pupils.

The exercises at this academy were of a very The exercises at this academy were of a very trisfactory character, and were listened to the much attention by the visitors who rowded the school-rooms. At the conclusion I the formal program, the Rev. F. A. Noble, D., pastor of the Union Park Congregational hurch, delivered an address to the little folks, tee, which Mr. Duane Doty, Superintendent Schools, presented the diplomas to the aduating class. Mr. John C. Biehberg prented the Foster medals, after which Judge solittle made a brief address to the class, itch numbers forty-eight, all of whom passed

set grif graduates and those of the legender, was dressed in gala attre, ows being filled with potted flowers, turnes, flars, bouquets, and other floral were tastefully arranged in appropriate large audience was present. The prose an attractive one and elicited fre-

The anniversary exercises of the Cottage Grove School, on Thirty-fifth street, began at 9 o'clock a. m. The school-room was dressed in becoming attire, and was rich with the perfumes of floral offerings. The heavy rain which prevailed at the morning, while it must have kept quite a number away, failed to prevent a large gathering of the little people, their relatives and triends. Miss f. S. Curtis, Principal, presided. The program embraced music and readings of a high character. The Rev. Mr. Wilson then presented the diplomas and prizes to twentyresented the diplomas and prizes to twenty-ight graduates, whose general average was 87, and highest 95. In all respects the occasion was THE MOSELEY.

osing exercises of the Moseley School, f Twenty-fourth street and Michigan of which Mr. Alfred Kirk is Principal, ere begun yesterday morning at half-clock, attracted a large and fashionable ractive features. The fittle folk, nor-ling the inclement weather, were in tire, and manifested a joyous disposi-e program was highly appreciated, and o participated in it were eiberally ap-and bouqueted. Diplomas were pre-o thirty-three graduates. The Foster nedals were presented to Mindams, and Lulu Curtis.

THE HAVEN. The Commencement exercises of the Haven School were held yesterday morning at 100 clock, in the school building, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth extect. The attendance of scholars, friends, and relatives was unusually large. Flowers in rich profusion decorated the school-room in which the exercises were held. Mr. G. C. Bannan, Principal, conducted the program, which was a very attractive one. Assistant-Superintendent of Schools Delano presented the thirty-eight diplomas to as many graduates, the Foster medal to Misses Emily Freidberger, Winferd Sadler, and Alice Temple. Miss Friedberger was also made the recipient of the "Myer prize," the presentation being made by Mr. M. A. Myer in an appropriate address. The school sung the "Class Fareweil" and an adjournment followed.

The program of exercises at the Scammon School composed twenty-four pieces, including vocal and instrumental music and recitations. The presentation of medals and diplomas was which were conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Stevens, Principal of the school, were closed with the "Class Farewell" sung by the combined scholars.

At the Dore School, of which Mr. A. H. Vanzwoll is 'Principal, the program, consisting of music, recitations, and compositions, was closed with the presentation of medals and diplomas by Mr. Melville E. Stone, of the Board of Education, the medalists being Ed Maranger and Misses Adele Whitaker and Lizzje Gemmell.

At the Skinner School, corner of Jackson and Aberdeen streets, there was a very good attendance of the friends of the graduating class, who entertained them with a long and pleasantly varied program of recitations, original compositions, and music. The presentation of medals and diplomas was made by Mr. Melville E. Stone, of the Board of Education, who conferred the Foster medals upon Misses May H. Rogers and Lottle A. Millard and Masters Walter Mellinger and William Cadman.

and William Cadman.

THE OAKLET.

The exercises at the Oakley School were of a very interesting character, and were witnessed by a arge number of the parents and friends of the pupils. The program was a long one, and embraced twenty-seven numbers. At the concludation of the exercises, the graduating class received their diplomas, and the Foster Medal was given to Master John Lamey.

ceived their diplomas, and the Foster Medal was given to Master John Lamey.

The annual exercises of the first division, King School, yesterday were interesting beyond the average, masmuch as Judge Blodgett, E. B. McCagg, Robert T. Lincoln, and William H. King took part in them. Each year Mr. King look part in them. Each year Mr. King awards \$45 in prizes to the three grades, filt to each, in three prizes, the first being \$7, the second \$5, and third \$3, all being in specie. The visitors, owing to the storm, were late in coming, hence there was a little delay. At the conclusion of an interesting program Mrs. Neille Hardiek, the Principal of the school, introduced Mr. H. W. King, who in turn introduced Mr. H. W. King, who in turn introduced Mr. H. W. King, who in turn introduced Judge Blodgett as one of the ablest and best Judges in the country.

Judge Blodgett said it was so long since he had spoken to young girls and boys that he felt like a tyro. He congratulated the school upon its success, and hoped that the pupils would fulfill the best wishes of their friends.

Mr. E. B. McCagg was next called upon, and after teling a story about Lyeurgus, the Spartan law-giver, and his two dogs, one of which had been trained to hunt, and the other knew nothing but how to eat, spoke pointedly on education as being necessary to raise men above the brutes. He exampled Gen. Garfield was a standard, who had risen from the very lowest order of life by reason of education and experience, and who had been chosen as the standard-bearer of a great political party. He had had received his first lesson on the tow-path. The speaker wanted his hearers to take advantage of the opportunities at hand. Opportunity came to every man at a tome pariod of his existence. But they needed education and experience. Gen. Garfield was characterized not alone by education, but by humiliation, conciliation, and proper personal deportment while in the Convention. ari C. Bushuell.

The Foster medal was awarded to Cora M. tawlins, who had the extraordinary average of 8.8 the highest ever reached in that school.

The King prizes were awarded as follows: highest grade—First, Elia J. Dymond; second, illa M. Kelter; third, Alice M. Bowers.

Seventh grade—First, Nellie Atwood; second, ivin Adams; third, Clara Sheldon,

Sixth grade—First, Lillie Date; second, Matie ands; third, Frances Chittick.

At the conclusion of the awarding of the

soney prises by Mr. King, Mr. Charles H. Reed behalf of the graduating class, presented liss Young five finely-bound volumes of Mac-ulay's "History of England." The gift was a enuine surprise, and was very appropriately

THE HAYES.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday morning the Commencement exercises at the Kinzie School were not as well attended as usual, still a number of the parents braved the weather to witness the performances of their children. The program at this place was varied and interesting. There were dialogs, recitations, singing, duets, etc.. all well and creditably rendered. A dialog from Cinderella, participated in by Grace Woodbury, Kittle Sweeney, Nellie Duffy, and Maggie Casey, was well given. Miss Belle Davis appeared in a recitation that was very creditable. A duet from "Trovatore," by Jennie Hudson and Mary Hennesoy, was well done. A dialog entitled "True Philosophy" gave an opportunity to nearly Philosophy "gave an opportunity to ne very child in the first class. It was credit done. There was a number of other number the program which showed that the childre Kinzle School are receiving a thorough train with good results. The exercise closed with the presentation of the Foster medal and plomas.

At Ogden School there were very few spectators to witness the Commencement exercises of the pupils yesterday morning, and a pity it was, too, for it is doubtful whether there is another school in the city that showed a better result. There was an exhibition in every class, but probably the most interesting was in the one preside over by Miss Bevans. Here the children showed a proficiency that was really wonderful. The "Polish Boy." by Selma Crouse. This child, who is about 14 years of age, is a wonderful reader. Another notable thing in this room was a girl's dialog, given in costume. It was a performance that would have been creditable to professional actors. The girls who took part in this performance were Winnie Hohmann, Selma Crouse, Tillie Canman, Sophie Black, Mabel Smith, Cleta Marshall, and Hertha Roesh. At the conclusion of the program the diplomas and medals were presented, after which the children were dismissed to enjoy their vacation. THE OGDEN.

HIGH SCHOOLS. THE CENTRAL. about the hour of their opening, the Comment ment exercises of the High School, on Mont street, near Halsted, were very well attende The earlier portion of the same was preside over by Mr. George Howland, Principal, who however, allowed the closing ceremonies to be conducted by Mr. W. H. Wells, of the Board of conducted by Mr. W. H. Wells, or the Board of Education. The exercises opened with the sing-ing of a piece called "Free Education." Upon the arrival of Mr. Wells the Principal intro-duced him to the scholars, and he made them an duced him to the scholars, and he made them an eloquent address. He then presented the prizes to the successful aspirants for scholastic honors. Miss Lucy M. Wilson, the highest scholar in the school, received a handsome volume of Tennyson's poems, presented by the Principal, and a year's membership to the Chicago Atheneum, the rift of that institution. Miss M. E. Parsons received a volume of Tennyson's poems, given by the Principal. Edward A. Lawrence, the highest of the male scholars, received a volume of Horace's works, also presented by the Principal. Mr. Howland gives each year a sword to the Commander of the High School Battalion, and the presentation of prizes closed with the decoration of Maj. Frank T. Cutier with a handsome sabre. Mr. Wells then presented diplomas to the following:

r. Wells then presented ring:

Bdward A. Lawrence, Ferdin'd L. Lymburner, John R. MoArthur, John R. MoArthur, Mary A. L. McCafferty, Fred W. MacFarland, Josephine E. McGowan, William L. Marston, Maude E. Mason, Isaac H. Mayer, Ella M. Meredith, Charles J. Merriman, Josephine R. Miner, James L. Mooney, Jenny Munch, Sue B. Myers, Frederick P. Noble, George S. Nutting, Emma M. Ortmayer, Grace L. Osborne, Mary Page, Mary E. Parsons, Lilian Phelps, Calia Potwin, Sarah Quiun, Thomas C. Rafferty, Josephine Reed, Harriet C. Rogers, William N. Bouudy, Olga A. Rubenbug, Eloise M. Rutherford. nie E. Anthony, sephine A. Ayres,

Otto L. Schmidt,
George M. Sibley,
Edson C. Smith,
Clarence M. Spaulding,
Maggie H. Speirs,
Sydney Stein,
Clara E. Stone,
Josephine Teurel,
Victoria Thomas,
Mary J. Tobias,
Martha R. Townee,
Guy W. Wadsworth,
S. Arthur Walther,
Eva G. Wanzer,
Emma M Weber,
Arthur B. Weils,
Jane Willard,
Arthur E. Wilson, Lens B. Higgins,
Clara M. Hinchman,
Harriet L. Howell,
Virginia Hugg,
Free C. Irwin,
Janet B. Irwin,
Fannie M. Isham,
G. Ovedia Jacobs,
Hattie A. Johnson,
Claudia Jones,
Sarah Kirkley,
Thomas D. Knight,
Agnes E. M. Krissler,
The exercises were brought to an end by the
singing of the song, "Days of Happiness."

The Commencement exercises of the South,
Division High School were held yesterday afternoon in the building at the corner of Twentyfourth street and Michigan avenue, there being
quite a large attendance. After an address by the
Rev. R. B. Pope on the subject of mental culture, Mr. E. G. Keith made appropriate remarks
and conferred diplomas upon the following
graduating class:

Grace Hotaling.
Amanda Jackson,
Mary Kelly,
Rosa Lewis,
Jeannette Lippman,
Minnie Meckel,
Nellie MeHarry,
Anna McConville,
Josie McConville,
Josie McConville,
Flora MeEiroy,
Nellie Patterson,
Lottie Sohwab,
Mary Seyl.
Lucy Silke,
Fannie Sollitt,
Ellien Snuddy,
Hattie Stephens,
Agnes Thompson,
Hattie Tidd,
Clara Vierling.
Annie Willshire,
Ellia Winegar,
Belle Weight,
Louise Walters,
Nellie Wetmore,
Hannah Le Vin,
Annie King,
Julia Kline,
Esther Witkowsky,
Georgiana Boomer. Edwin Bemis, James Foley, John Foley, Graham Jones, Simon Kohn, Arthur Libby, Otto Oppenheim Arthur Libby,
Otto Oppenheim
Henry Petesch,
Richard Smart,
Oliver Sollitt,
Romeo Weaver,
Walter Whipple,
Katie Alling,
Grace Brown,
Lulu Case,
Mary Coleman,
Mary Crandall,
Mary Ca Hill.
Emma Dexter,
Margaret Dodge,
L. Belie Dresser,
Allie Ferguson,
Nellie French,
Mary Feely,
Kittle Friedman,
Susie Gallaher,
Anna Gibbons,
Grace Goodman,
Marcella Hanlon,

Eugenia Hegan,
Mr. J. Slocum, Principal of the School, on his
own behalf, presented respectively to Miss
Mary Dodge and Miss Esther Witkowsky copies
of Longfellow's poems and the British Poets, in
recognition of their distinguished scholarship,
both ladies graduating at the head of the same
class, with an average of ninety-seven out of a
possible 100.

NORTH DIVISION.

The anniversary exercises of the North Divise.

class, with an average of ninety-seven out of a possible 100.

The anniversary exercises of the North Division High-School took place at McCormick Hall yesterday afternoon.

Bishop Fallows delivered an appropriate address, in which he advocated compulsory education and the high-school system of instruction. Miss C. Hittle Wallace, a graduate of the school, sang several beautiful selections, and the Albion Glee Club also assisted in the musical numbers. The Hon. M. A. Delaney presented diplomas to the following graduating class:

John D. Cleveland, Simeon C. Colton, Samuel A. Crawford, Frederick Hessert, Henry B. Heywood, John Mathews, Isidore Munzer, Robert L. North, C. Spenoer Sloan, George A. Smith, Charles J. Swarth, Charles J. Swarth, Charles J. Swarth, Katie Bird, Elizabeth C. Buchmann, Mary Hogan, Hull, Louisa Jackson, Tillie Jieger, Ida S. Jaeger, Libbie Joice, Annie Kenny, Cecelia B. Kilroy, Cecelia B. Kilroy, Cecelia B. Kilroy, Carrie A. Newell, Elizabeth C. Buchmann, Olga G. Caspary, Magrie A. Cashin, Julia A. Cavanaugh, Minnie L. Coffee, Emma F. Cormier, May M. Cromish, Minnie L. Coffee, Emma F. Cormier, May M. Cromish, Minnie L. Coffee, Emma F. Cormier, May M. Cromish, Mary E. Dunne, Annonett Eames, Julia A. Garrity, Pauline Dehn, Mary E. Dunne, Annonett Eames, Julia A. Garrity, Prof. H. H. Belfield, Principal of the school, a his own option, then prizes: To Miss Cecelia E. Kilroy, average 9 "Taine" s History of English Literature; the possible prizes: To Miss Cecelia E. Kilroy, average 9 "Taine" s History of English Literature; the possible prizes: To Miss Cecelia E. Kilroy, average 9 "Taine" s History of English Literature; the possible prizes: To Miss Cecelia E. Kilroy, average 9 "Taine" s History of English Literature; the proposition of English Literature; the possible prizes: To Miss Cecelia E. Kilroy, average 9 "Taine" s History of English Literature; the possible prizes: To Miss Cecelia E. Kilroy, average 9 "Taine" s History of English Literature; the possible prizes: To Miss Cecelia E. Kilr

Library-Regents S. B. Sale, Whiteford, and Koeppen.

Law Department—Regents Gregory, Cassody, and Bingham.

A Chair of Agriculture was temporarily elected, and W. A. Henry chosen Professor of Agriculture. Prof. B. T. Birge, of the Chair of Sociology, was granted leave of absence for one year, Mr. John Murdock serving as his substitute. A Chair of Music was created, and F. A. Parker chosen to fill it. Miss Flora Bodge was appointed tutor to assist Prof. Owen in French. C. R. Vanhize and Magnus Swenzen were awarded tutorships to assist Prof. Daniels in chemistry. President Bascom offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the President of the University, be authorized to negotiate with the Board of Resents of Normal schools respecting the erection of a Chair of Didactics, and to make

WASHINGTON.

FOSTER MEDALS. THE LUCKY PUPILS.

At the close of the exercises of the graphools, the Foster medals were distributed.

Brown School—Cora C. Powell, Annie L. Rob-pins, Ella P. Johnston, Jennie R. Werst. Foster School—James A. Shalek, Estella V. Foster School—James A. Shalek, Estella V.
McFee.
Ogden School—Adaline S. A. Schaefer, JustinaDavid, Elizabeth Finkler.
Newberry School—Mary B. Wondries.
Wells School—Emma Young.
Skinner School—Lottie N. Millard, May H.
Rogers, William S. Cadman, Walter E. Mellinger.
Haven School—Emily Freidberger, Winnifred
Sadler, Alice Temple.
Cottage Grove School—Nellie Robinson, Susan
Leaming.

School-Leonora P. Gray, Mary J. earsley.
Dore School—Edward A. Morange, Adell Loue Whitaker, Lizzie Gemmell.
Hayes School—Della Hildreth, D. Peter French,
rank R. Howard.
Clarke School—Louisa Bell.
Dougias School—Edith E. Kerr, Carrie Haigh,
arion A. Ely, Eva E. Ogden, Frank Kerr.
Lincoln School—Alice J. Knettle, Harry V.

all.
Darpenter School—Julia S. Gunderson.
King School—Cora H. Rawlins.
Lawndale School—Alice H. Bridges.
Wicker Park School—Eliza Rhodes.
Pickard School—Levy L. Nichols.
Sickersonville School—Harry Morrison.
farquette School—Mattie H. Leidigh, Sarah Marquette School—John C. Lamey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commencement exercises of Prof. Lauth's school at No. 381 North Clark street took place yesterday afternoon. A previous public examination revealed great proficiency in the languages and other branches of study. The school rooms were appropriately and testefully decorated by the pupils with a profusion of flowers, which made the air fragrant. The exercises gfed by the pupils with a profusion of flowers, which made the air fragrant. The exercises were interesting and varied, consisting chiefly of declamations and essays in English, German, and French. Among those worthy of special notice were: The salutatory address in German by Frank Withmeyer; "The Day Is Done," by Waiter Ulirich; "Nichts," by Arthur Schnert; "Wreck of the Hesperus." by Harry Towner; "Elevation of Taste," by Frank Pietsch, "Talaska," by Miss Lottie Boese; "We Are Seven," by Martha Bachrach; "Das Lied vom braven Mann," by Theodore Pietsch; "The Boys," by James H. Cottell; "The Retort," by Felix Mendelson, and a French address by Miss Josie Sistermans. Prizes for scholarship and proficiency were then awarded. Among the recipients were, in the first class: William Ulirich, Frank Wittmeyer, Frank Hinsdale, Frank Pietsch, and the Misses Josie Sistermans, Ida Luciliers, and Marianne Mendelson. Second class: Charles Wagner, Theodore Pietsch, Felix Mendelson, Harry Towner, Oscar Lothholz, Arthur Schuert, Edwin Johns, Andrew Mikkelson, and Miss Lottie Boese. Third class: Martha Bachrach, James H. Cottell, Anton Fiedler, F. Song, Willie Arend, and C. Kahl. There was special mention for James H. Walker in History, Teachers and pupils parted very weil Satisfied, the one with the good results of their labors, and the other with the flattering success of the entertainment in which they had taken so prominent a part.

EVANSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

EVANSTON HIGH SCHOOL. The Commencement exercises of the High School took place last evening in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church, and were of a very interesting character. The program was an elaborate and interesting one. The music was furnished by a chorus taken from the High School and public schools, and was under the direction of Prof. O. H. Merwin. At the close of the program diplomas were awarded to the members of the class. LAKE VIEW HIGH SCHOOL

LAKE VIEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The sixth anniversary of the Lake View High School, of which Mr. A. F. Nightingale is Principal, was held last evening in the fine structure in Lake View, a large and fashionable audience being present. The school-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, exotics, and native flowers, vines, and ferns. Among the prominent gentiemen present were Mr. John N. Hills, President; W. R. Larrabee, Scoretary and Treasurer; Messrs. Seth F. Hanchett and Franz Baer, of the Board of Trustees; Thomas Moulding, Charles H. Cram, Thomas Shiriey, John Northern, James S. Osgood, James Payne, Samuel Brown, J. W. Andrews, Squire Dingee, Nicholas Rosch, Conrad Brestle, Nicholas Kranz, Lawrence Baer, and Henry Euch, members of the Board of Education of the Town of Lake View.

The program was particularly brilliant, and all who participated in it acquitted themselves with distinguished honor, and received floral offerings and applause in rich profusion. The aversiese were introduced by the salutatory adwith distinguished anone, and received form offerings and applause in rich profusion. The exercises were introduced by the salutatory address, in Latin, by Harry Goodnow Chase, after which followed "Pursuit of Happiness." Mary Fannie Dart; theme, "Wanted-Hands." Anna Bell Chase; theme, "The Sights and Shadows of American History," Charles Graves Heywood; theme, "The Tooth of Time," Anna Estella Peats; theme, "Leaders," Harry Goodnow Chase; theme, "Leaders," Harry Goodnow Chase, Mary Fannie Dart, Charles Graves Heywood, Anna Estella Peats, Marguerite Morehead Walker. Diplomas were then conferred upon Anna Bell Chase, Harry Goodnow Chase, Mary Fannie Dart, Charles Graves Heywood, Anna Estella Peats, Marguerite Morehead Walker. In an appropriate address of ten minutes' duration Mr. A. F. Nighting ale, in conferring the parchments, adroitly interwove the subjects of each theme. The Kerfoot gold medal was presented by Mr. S. H. Kerfoot to Miss Jennie Eckstern. The R. J. Bennett prize, a fine set of Macaulay's History of England, and \$10 in gold, was presented by Mr. R. J. Beanett to Master Frank Van Allen. The essay, prize, \$10 in gold, the gift of Mr. A. F. Nightingale, was awarded to Miss Belle Chase, and the Herbartum prize, \$5 in gold, the gift of the same gentleman, was presented to Miss Mary Russ. The Latin prize, Miss Belle Chase, and the Herbarium prize, \$5 in gold, the gift of the same geutieman, was presented to Miss Mary Russ. The Latin prize, a handsome copy of Pierce's translation of Virgit, was awarded to Miss May Stark.

The only drawback to the pleasant and intellectual occasion was the absence of music, the Chicago Orchestra, which had been engaged for the exercises, having missed the train.

ELSEWHERE. ADRIAN COLLEGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 25.—The Board of Trustees of Adrian College remained in session until an early hour this morning. Prof. McElroy was appointed President pro tem. Of the former Faculty Profs. McKeever, Stevens, and Walker were retained. Profs. Lowrie and Jennings leave. Miss Clarke, head of the vocal departs ment, resigns to take residence in Chicago. The following were elected officers of the Alumni Association: President, C. D. Royce, Chicago; Secretary, E. G. Walker, Adrian; Treasurer, G. C. Smith, Adrian. The following were appointed a committee to secure the establishment of an endowment fund for the Coilege: C. D. Royce, Chicago; A. F. Pierce, G. E. Moere, Pittsburg; J. A. Vauken, G. C. Smith, Adrian.

The Commencement exercises of the Adrian High School took place at the Opera-House this afternoon in the presence of a large audience. The graduating class numbered twenty-one, seventeen being females.

The graduating class numbered twenty-one, seventeen being females.

WISCONSIN DEAF MUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribund.

MADISON, Wis., June 25.—At the session of the Alumni Association of Deaf Mutes of Wisgonsin, held in the Assembly chamber yesterday and today, much of interest to this unfortunate class transpired. Forty mutes were in attendance at the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. P. Englehardt, President of the Association. An address was made by the Rev. A. W. Mann, of Ohio, a mute preacher of much celebrity. Both of these gentlemen also preached to them at Grace Church last night. Among other business transacted was the revision of the constitution of the Association and the election of officers for the ensuing term, which took place as follows: President, M. Larson, Springfield; Vice-President, G. G. French, La Crosse; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. Bisbop, Mazomanie; Treasurer, B. Baird, Delavan; Executive Committee, P. S. Englehardt, Milwaukee; F. Hutson, Janesville; C. Bishop, Mazomanie; C. Reed, Mennsha; L. Gutterman, La Crosse.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY,

MADISON, Wis., June 26.—At a meeting of the

Special Dispatch to The Ohicago Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., June 25.—At a meeting of Board of Regents Wisconsin University, Gov. Washburn having declined a reflection President, the Hon. George H. Paul was elector President, the Hon. William E. Carter V. President, and John S. Dean Secretary. I standing committees were organized as flows:

standing committees were organized tows:

Executive Committee—Regents E. W. Keyes,
J. C. Gregory, and William E. Carter.
Farm Committee—Regents H. Smith, C. C.
Wishburn, and Charles H. Parker.
Library—Regents S. B. Sale, Whiteford, and

Whittaker to Bemand a Court-Martial—Paul Selby Appointed Postmaster at Springfield—Matters Considered at the Cabinet Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Prof. Greener, who acts as the friend of Cadet Whittaker, stated this evening that he should make application to the Secretary of War for a court-martial on behalf of Whittaker, and at Whittaker's

stated this evening that he should make application to the Secretary of War for a court-martial on behalf of Whittaker, and at Whittaker instance. This will prevent Whittaker being dropped from the rolls at present, as the Secretary of War would not deprive him of an opportunity to vindicate himself by the verdict of a court-martial from the charge of mutilation; but even if he does vindicate himself the indications are that he certainly will be dropped from the rolls on account of deficiencies in studies.

studies.

The members of the National Board of Health, whose operations have been obstructed by a claim of some of the Treasury accounting officers that the balance of \$125,000 of the appropriation of last year could not be used without a reappropriation, to-day obtained a decision from the First Controller of the Treasury that the appropriation could be used, and accordingly the hospital stations which had been projected in the Mississippi Valley will be immediately completed.

priation could be used, and accordingly the hospital stations which had been projected in the Mississippi Valley will be immediately completed.

The President arrived this noon; but, owing to the intense heat and fatigue from his journey, did not call a Cabinet meeting, as was expected. Postmaster-General Key called upon him, however, and the Springfield. Ill., Postmaster matter was settled by the appointment of Paul Selby, of the Springfield Journal. This appointment was made in part on the recommendation of Senator Logan. Springer had filed an application in behalf of the widow of D. L. Phillips for the place. Uncle Jerry Moore had papers filed, but Paul Selby has the office.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet tonight, called partly because of the heat this afternoon and partly because the President will leave to-morrow to spend some days at New Haven before the Yale Commencement. There was a vast amount of routine business considered, and many commissions signed. Secretary Evarts reported he had received no information with regard to the Boston and Philadelphia vessels that were fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war, and that he had telegraphed to the Collector at Boston to ascertain and report whether there was any more information upon that subject. Mr. Evarts also said that the Spanish Minister had called upon him, and had stated that neither he nor his Government knew of any vessel which answered the description of the Nurcle, or which corresponded with the description given of the vessel that fired into the Philadelphia ship Merritt.

Secretary Schurz reported that there was some doubt whether the Government would be able to obtain transportation to carry the supplies to the 500 Sitting Bull Indians, but the utmost efforts would be made. Meanwhile the army officers will supply rations to the Indians so long as there is no danger of reducing the supplies needed for the troops. Gen. Sherman himself, with Col. Bacon, of his staff, will start for St. Paul and the Winnipeg country to-morrow, and will m

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. The excess of exports over imports for two nonths ending May 31, 1880, was \$162,183,693

MORTUARY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 25.—Dr. Hill, an old

and respected resident of th's city, was buried to-day. His funeral was largely attended. Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Indiges-

Dr. A. S. Carpenter, of Keene, N. H., says: "It is a valuable medicine. I have taken it myself and prescribed it for my patients for indigestion or inervation of the digestive organs, and always with satisfactory results.

The deadly grip of pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. Silver threads amongst the gold has been superseded by "Tender Eyes of Blue."

Nursing mothers and delicate females gain strength from Malt Bitters. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
one patrons throughout the city, we have estabished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m. 6

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 645 Cottage Grove-sv.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and
State-sta.

State-sta. WEST DIVISION.
CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 99
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 229 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 64 West Madison-st., corner
Paulina. Paulina.

I. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sopha.

corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 43 East Divisionst., between LaSaile and Wells. PERSONAL. PERSONAL - CORRESPONDENCE WANTED with a working-girl or young widow by a respectable young man; age, 30; object matrimony. Address N 62, Tribune office.

PERSONAL-M., PLEASE CALL AT NO. 1 SAT-urday, II a. m. DELL. PERSONAL-WILL L. E. ADAMS, FORMERLY of Inter-Ocean, please call at 18 Randolph-st. G. A. HOOK. FOUND-STRAYED-DARK BAY MARE, STAR in forehead, one white foot. Apply at WM. RYAN'S, Firty-fifth-st. and Hyde Park-av. LOST—A GOLD CORAL EAR RING—A LIBERAL reward will be paid. 1516 Wabash—av.

LOST—PHOTOGRAPHS—WILL THE GENTLE—man who found two packages of photographs in a West Madison—st. or Friday, about 9:15 a.m., return same to OTIS LINSCOTT, 110 Dearborn—st., basement? OST-ROLL OF MONEY-SOMEWHERE BE L tween Lakeside Building and corner of Michigan-av, and Madison-st. Will reward any person return-ing it to W. ANDERSON, 25 Henry-st.

STRAYED—I COW, SPOTTED RED AND WHITE.
S on June 25; S reward for her return to 335 Fourthav.; red spot on forehead shape of a heart; 2 crooked horns. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms5 and 6, 123 Randolph-st. Established 154.

A T 7 PER CENT, MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved city real estate and farms in Northern lilinois. KIMBALI, d. PRAKE, 38 Metroplitan Block, 165 Randolph-st.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE A pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 36 Dearborn-st., Room II.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. ISI Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—OMOREY COMMENT OF COMM Buillion Office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1886.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURCANCE policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND. 75 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A MORTGAGE OF E.O. AMPLY secured and made by a responsible party. (8 per cent semi-annual interest.) Address N. Tribune.

FOR SALE—IOWA AND COLORADO CONSOLI-dated Mining stock for sale at 10 jeents per share. Address Look-box 186, Creston, 1s.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS.

Address Look-box 186, Creston, 1s.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS of and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM 800 UP ON improved city real estate. Apply to ROBERT H. WALKER, 12 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITT REAL ESTATE AT 1 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 4 Ashiand Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITT REAL ESTATES. APply to J. W. HOUSTON, 78 Monroe-st., Room 14.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC. WITH-M ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 100 West Monroe-st. WANTED-MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL., BONDS. W. O. COLE, RE Washington-st. \$1.000 Stan. Sam. Stan. And S.00 TO LOAN
JOHN S. MALTMAN, 41 Clark-St., Room 9. \$4,000 FOR SALE—4400 CITY AIMUSTED certificates, \$1,000 each, for the widening of State—st.; receivable for taxes for that purpose. Apply at Room 2 Tribune Building, 2 to 4 p. m. \$500.000 TO LOAN AT 6 TO 8 PER CENT \$10.000 TO LOAN-S PER CENT MORT-gages for sale, large and small amounts. J. G. EARLE, Room 55, 116 Washington-st.

MACHINERY. CTRAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—NOW RUNNING AT Band, McNally & Co's, 77 and 79 Madison-st.; in perfect order; 38-horse. We require more power. Can deliver October next. FOR SALE-A GOOD MOSLER. BAHMAN IA CO. safe in complete order, 3000 inside measurement; these. Apply to LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., I and it without a complete order. KIMBALL & CO., 200 AND 27 WAB

saddlers, into broke angle drivers and genterments and coach teams; also for grocery-wagons and delivery-wagons, and all kinds of work horses and light and heavy draft horses and plug, and cheap farm horses. Call and examine our extensive stock, as we cannot fall to suit you.

We are doing exclusively a commission business.

Correspondence solicited.

TOR SALE—7 GOOD HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open puggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harmess, new and second-hand? blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the daw or week; money advanced, will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the FOR SALE-A NEW SIDE-BAR OPEN BUGGY, first-class make; have only used it 6 or 7 times; will sell for #5. Address N 71, Tribune office. TOR SALE—THE STYLISH BROWN CARRIAGE I and saddle borse, herecofore ridden and driven by Bishop Cheffer. Inquire of JACOB ESTRUP, in stable rear of Bis Indian-av. FOR SALE—THREE FINE CARRIAGE TEAMS
and one fine coupe horse; cheap. Call Saturday
or Sunday at 56 West Lake-st. or Sunday at 56 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE-45,000-A GOOD, ESTABLISHED,
and profitable wholesale and retail business.
Full investigation given. Address O 13, Tribune.
FOR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS SALOON CHEAP;
also billiard and pool tables sold and bought.
Wanted, ten-pin alley and fixtures. @ West Madison-st., basement.

son-st., basement.

POB SALE—A TINSHOP IN A CITY WITHIN 50 miles of Chicago; good set of tools and fixtures complete, with stock; will inventory \$500; rent very cheap; good demand for stoves and bardware. Address L, 50 Tribune office. dress L. 30 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF DRY I goods and groceries in a town of 3,000 inhabitants in Northern Illinois; business established fitteen years; first-class and profitable; will rent or sell store with goods; stock about \$12,000; will take half or wo-thirds in real estate. Address L. GOULD, 4 Wa-

OOR SALE-JUST IN FROM WISCONSIN-ONE A pair matched brown goldings; clever drivers and sound; one large bay coupe mare, 6 years, very gen-ile; one gentleman's chestnut mare. 7 years, 16 hands; pleasant driver and can move fast. Apply to JOS, 3 M YEE, 5 ard 11 Third-av. HORSE WANTED-MUST BE A LARGE rangy saddle horse, well broken, and afraid of nothing. Give weight, hight, gatts, and a full description, with lowest cash price, N 71, Tribune office. JOHN MITCHELL, AUCTION AND COMMISSION house, 196 and 198 Washington-st., buys, sells, and suchanges all kinds of new and second-hand vehicles. Tash advances on horses and buggles. Call for bar-

END YOUR BUGGIES AND DELIVERY WAG-O ons for repairing and painting; tires set, 50c; stock on hand; cheap, first-class work. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st. \$\frac{\Phi}{2}.000\$ WILL SECURE TO AN ACTIVE man a valuable interest in an established business in the city; business profitable and deals entirely in staple goods. Address N 54, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A LADY LEAVING THE CITY IS COMPELLED A to sell at a great sacrifice her elegant fine carved 754 octave, full iron frame, fancy carved piano and brackets, celebrated maker, less than one-fourth cost, fully warranted; immense sacrifice. Call at 730 West Madison-st.

West Madison-et.

DECKER BROS, PIANOS—
MATHUSHEK PIANOS
HAINES BROS, PIANOS
STORY & CAMP PIANOS
ESTEY ORGANS
LARGEST STOCK
FINEST WARERGOMS
LOWEST PRICES
AT STORY & CAMPS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

CISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS For apwards of forty years these superb instrances the position at the head moderate priced planos.

State and Monroe-str

YON & HEALY PIANOS— YON & HEALY PIANOS—
is S. G. Pratt, the eminent pianist and compous expresses himself concerning their well-knorits: "I congratuiate you upon the great and we
rited success of the Lyon-Healy Piano, which
mind, is unquestionably the best small piar
we met with, either in this country or Surope, I
not examined and thoroughly tested this pian
uld scarcely believe it possible that such a sun
ality of tone counid be produced in such a limi
ace and for so small an amount of money."

LYON & HEALY.

State and Monroe-st

THE MATCHLESS PIANOS,
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD,
LION & HEALY,
STATE AND MORROE-STS.

OF : PIANOS AND ORGANS PIANOS AND ORGANS IN CHICAGO,

AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, COR. STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

Taken for Deet-800 for 505-A Privat horker will sacrifice magnificent full 75 octa-rosewood upright plano. triple strong French repe-ing action, all modern improvements, full fron fram only \$25; cost \$800; must be sold and moved at on-call at 1504 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS. A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO INVEST 8.00
of \$4.000 in wholesale house and take position of
eashier or bookkeeper. N 35. Thunne office.

DEDBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS EXTERMINATE
Call or nddress OAKLEY, 180 East Washington-st. Call or address OAKLEY, NO East Washington-st.

I DESIRE TO DEVOTE MY SERVICES TO, AND invest a small capital in, some staple manufacture for an interest in same. Address O 3, Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment, in doctor's family. Diseases peculiar to the sex skillfully treated. Examination and consultation free, private, and confidential. Box 35; Chicago. Initial letters will not be delivered at Post-Office. Initial letters will not be delivered at Post-Office.

WANTED—A BUARD OF TRADE TICKET. ADdress, stating price of same, L 48, Tribune.

WANTED—PAGE'S ATLAS OF CHICAGO; GIVE Jowest price in cash. Address THOS. PARKER, Room II, 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—PACIFIC COAST AGENCY FOR ONE or more leading manufacturers. A long residence in San Francisco and best of reference and security. Address O 2. Tribune office. WANTED-WHO HAS A GOOD SODA-FOUNT ain that they want to sell cheap for cash? Address N 70, Tribune office. dress N 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME PERSON TO CONTRACT TO haul shavings away from Twelfth and State-sta.

HOLLINGSWOTH & COUTHLIN, 210 La Salle-st.

WARD'S WALNUT OIL ACTS LIKE A CHARM on brown whiskers mingled with gray. No dye or lead. 81 with full directions. JOSEPH WARD, 210 South Clark-st. TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE SEVERAL LARGI and elegant oil paintings of Rocky Mountai scenery and flowers worth several hundred dollar fleey are framed in new and costly gold frames, vill exchange them for new expets or furniture, o sell them at a great sacrifice for cash. Call on or a dress EUGENEJ, HALL, 5 River-st., second floor. dress EUGENE J. HALL. 5 River-st., second floor.

TO EXCHANGE — SOME VALUABLE ACRE
property, with house and outbuildings; also six
lots in Evanston. Ill. for merchandise. Address BABCUCK. Windsor Hotel. Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—50 ACRES OF GOOD HOWAland for plano and farniture. Address BABCUCK, Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—50 ACRES OF GOOD HOWAland for plano and farniture. Address HowaCUCK, Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—8TOCK OF PROMINENT MINing company in New York (mines at Leadville)
for Chicago Dusiness or property. Address HOWAED,
15 Broadway, Boom 68. TO EXCHANGE - TWO FIRST-CLASS RESI dences in Hyde Park for city improved property N. BARNES, & Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNEC WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABI lished wholessle and retail cigar and tobacco
business; only an active man with some means wanted. Address H., P.-O. Box 25, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH 25,600 OR MORE,
to engage in the manufacture of specialties in
clothing. The advertiser understands the business
thoroughly, and controls a large trade. Interview solines office.

Best of reference given. Address N 74, Tribune office. ne omee.

DARTNEB WANTED-EITHER ACTIVE OR special, to engage in a big paying business in a big paying business in the control of the special of the special states of the special states of the special specia

20.000 BOOKS FOR SALE. 4 vois. 14 mort and a common of Cyclopedia, a vola Management and a common of the c B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

70 La Salle-st., Chicago, III.

DATENTS, CAVEATS, ETC., OBTAINED AND
secured by C. S. HARKHSON & CO., Solicitors,
Offices 635 F-st., Washington, D. C., and Room ?
Resper Block Washington and Clark-sts., Chicago
III. Address or call for particulars. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., On easy payments. Splendid stock. Fair dealing. Open evenings. J. W. & J. B. STOREY,

nider a big investment at the prices that on the prices that of Twenty-second-st.; S acres California-av sylor; S acres Barry Point and Jackson; S acres Barry Point and Jackson; S acres no S. Haisted near Fifty-third; S acres ardiale and River. Selb per acre; and other p RIFFIN & DWIGHT, our. Washington and Ha POR SALE—THAT BLEGANT PROPERTY CO Por of Oakwood and Ellis-ava. 20x165 feet, wi improvements. This is one of the choicest lots in to South Division, two minutes walk to steam and hor cars; will carry 12 houses of a class that would alwi-command good rental. Inquire at 46 Wabash-av.

OR SALE-T-ROOM COTTAGE WITH 2 LOTS, I on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. 8.20. Stone-ront on Ellis Park, at a pargain. J. T. DALE, 16 tribues Suilding. POR SALE—CHEAP—CHEAP—25 FEST ON VAL L Buren-st., between La Salie-st. and Fifth-ay., onl 200 per foot. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salie-st., Boom l FOR SALE—AT GLENCOR, ILL., HOUSE AN lot for \$700, cost over \$1.500 three years since; kex200 feet, with handsome shade-trees; nest fram

OR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, f miles from ineago; \$15 down and \$6 monthly; cheapset property market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad re 10 cents. IRA BEOWN, 12 La Salle-st. Room 4 COUNTBY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL-LOCATEL residence with fine grounds in a town of 2,000 inbitants, and the only abstract of title to one of the
t counties in lows; will sell cheap or exchange
merchandise. Address BABOCE, Window Hotel. oarborn-st., Chicago.

OR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF SO.

acres, 40 miles south of Chicago. Address COL.

INS & SCHROEDER, Peotone, Ill. TO RENT-HOUSES.

O RENT—573 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR HON-ore—Nice 2-story frame house, \$25. H. A. OSBORN B La Salle-st., Room 1.

South Side. North Side.
TO RENT-VERY LOW, TO FIRST-CLASS TEN-ant, elegant 12-room brick house, No. 476 North La Salle-st. Has all modern conveniences. Inquire of B. MERRILL, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-GOOD HOUSES IN THE LARGE shaded lots at Winnetks, for 8 and upwards. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building. TO RENT-NEW DWELLING AT HIGHLAND Park, near the Female Seminary. Price nominal to good party. GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO., 39 Washington. TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, ALL NICE-ly furnished, only ten minutes' walk from lake-shore and twenty from railroad depot at Geneva Lake, Wis. Address L. 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT-A 5-ROOM FLAT, HOT AND COLD water, etc.; in good neighborhood; West Harrison-st. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

South Side.
To RENT-HANDSOM RLY-FURNISHED ROOMS large and airy. 494 Wabash-av. TO RENT-THIRTY UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN United States Express Building, 87 and 39 Wash-ington-st.; no women need apply. JOHN CULVER, TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to gentlemen. Suite 5 No. 2016 South Clark-st. TO:RENT-LARGE, PLEASANT FURNISHED room on first floor near Palmer House east of State-st. Address O S, Tribune office. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, at 47 Monroe-st, opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT-MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., large and handsomely-furnished alcove
room; also room over back parior. Address Z 35, Tribune office. TO RENT-TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS house new, with all modern improvements; ref-erences. 324 Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-A SUITE OF FRONT OFFICES ON Second floor, very good light, at 45 and 48 South TO RENT-TWO DESK ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., & Dearborn-st

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-THE BRICK WAREHOUSE NEAR
corner Blue Island and Hoyne-avs., now occupied by the United States Rolling Stock Company.
Possession July 1. Apply to ROBERT H. WALKER,
16 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY RESPONSIBLE PAR-ties a small house, part of a house, or floor on South Side, north of Thirty-first-st., would occupy any time between this and Sept 1; no children. Best of references. Address N & Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-PARTLY FARNISHED house, to board owner for rent, in a good location. Address 0 4, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BY young German merchant; North Side, near lake, Address O IS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE NEATLY FURnished sitting-room, and one unfurnished bedroom and dining-room for light housekeeping. References exchanged. Address N 72, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

180 THIRTY-FIRST-ST. — A BEAUTIFUL SUmmer home—A large front alcove room to rent, with board; terms reasonable. Call and sec.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Rooms with board is to it per week; without board, it to it.

Hotels.

Charence House, Corner of State and Harrison-sts, four blocks south of Palmer—Board and room per day, \$1.50 to £.00; per week, from it to it; also rooms rented without board.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC—THE WINDSOK offers better inducements to perties visiting Chicago and making the story is a per day. First-class restaurant in same building.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Paimer House. European plan. Rooms, 75c, 61, and upward per day. A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. FOR sale—the patent right for the State of Illinois; one of the greatest money and labor saving inventions of the age; it is used in every family. Address for three days 0.3, Tribune office. DOCTOR—I WILL SELL SEE WORTH OF DRUGS.

300 worth of furniture, 100 worth of books and instruments, practice worth \$4,000 per year, free rent of 7 rooms for one year, for 800 cash. Box 355, Chicago P.-O. cago P.-O.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST locations in Eastern lows, handsomely furnished, stock in good order. Terms accommodating. Address Box No. 3, Tipton, is.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTORY, WITH FULL line of wood-working and veneer cutting machinery, for log saw-mill, etc. Works cover five acres, and are situated in direct line of communication to all parts of the country. For particulars address JOHN M. TODD, My East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN M. TODD, 26/6 Bast Washington-St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TOR SALE-SALOON; ONE OF THE FINEST IN the Town of Lake; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises, corner Thirty-ninth and State.

Particular of the state of the city with present trade guarantee net profit of Sami in the next year. Capital required, 8k.00. Inquire of G. C. COOK & CO., B and Il Randolph-st., or address O B. Tribuno.

WANTED-AN ENERGETIC, LIVE MAN. WITH a little capital, to invest in one of the best Breaking Flows yet invented. It cuts and turns three for dollar and the control of the control of the best Breaking Flows yet invented. It cuts and turns three for olde fand into three-then pieces; horses abreast; no choking; cuts only one width—no more or least, no choking; cuts only one width—no more or least, no choking; cuts only one width—no more or least, no choking; cuts only one width—no heave the land marked to be three can be left, and leave the land marked to be three can be left, and leave the land marked to be three can be left, and leave the land marked to be three can be made. For information defress the inventor and all particulars will icherrfully be given, for I mean business. H. G. RILEY, Black Oak, Cook County, III.

WANTED—#10.000—AN INCORPORATED COM-

\$2.000 FOR INTEREST, 800 CASH, 860 PER week guaranteed. Address O II, Trib-

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 20 TO 35 RANDOLPH-st, have the finest warerooms and the best facili-ties in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchan-dise, etc. Low rates. Advances made if desired. TIDELITY STORAGE ON, NOS. 26, 28, AND 30 TEST VAN BUREN ST. REST VAN BUREN BUREN ST. REST VAN BUREN ST. REST VAN BUREN ST. REST VAN BUREN BUREN ST. REST VAN BUREN ST. REST VAN BUREN ST. REST VAN BUREN ST STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. I. C. & G. PARRY, 180 West Monroe-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, I'll State-st. (aid No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established Iss.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, dresses, etc. Ladles attended by Mrs. J. Glider. Address J. GELDER, 36 State-st.

ocksopers, Clerks, &c. WANTED-CLERK IN A REAL I fice; a young man that is honest writes a good hand, and that will attend Address N 90, Tribune office. Address N 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH DRY-GOODS SAID
Tress O II, Tribune office. WANTED-BOOKKEEPER AND CA ANTED—BOOK ERFER AND CASELI AT THE ART OF TH lish. Apply to W. F. JOU, 216 North-av.

WANTED-A TINNER WHO HAS HAD 1 OR 3 West Madison-st. WANTED-SIX FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE. trimmers. Address P.-O. Box 163, South Rev. WANTED-A FEW PANTSMAKERS AT IN Washington-st. up-stairs.

WANTED-A GOOD BLACKSMITH THAT IS A good berse-shoer. Address SCHLANDER A SCHLANDER A WANTED-STRONG BOY TO FEED GORDON WANTED-BY HART, MACHERET & CO., PRESS Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-THREE OR FOUR HOSTLERS AT

WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED GROOMS: NO tramps need apply. d3 West Van Buren-st

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-10 FARM-HANDS, 1 TO LRAVE TOday, 25 for sawmill, 320 for railroad, and 16 for
etty. ANGRILL & CO., 654 West Lake-st.

WANTED-509 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
Lows. Illinois, and Wisconsin; wasee, from 8:3
to \$1,30; free fare; 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN &
CO., 388 South Water-st. WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin and Iowa; 100 coal miners, I man and wife cook: free fare, At J. H. SPERBECK'S I

WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MAY
with good canvassers for life insurance in
H. WELLS, Room 4. Howland Block, corner in WANTED-A GOOD MAN-WATTER FOR EVEN ings in ice-cream parlor; 530 a month, Mo but experienced need apply. 341 West Madison WANTED —SEVERAL MEN, WITH I Pertence, to sell staple clothing to city and cou try trade on commission. References required dress N &, Tribune office. mess acquaintance among the drug and gross rade in Colorado and Utah to sell a first-class line igars of our own manufacturing in connection via the total the first class line is other line on commission or salary. Unquestic ble references required L GOLDENTH BROTHER, cigar manufacturers, & and & Labes. WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN IN GIVE Cory or drug trade to handle the Comet So as a specialty; goods first-class; commission liber Chicago Soap Company, 80 Destrobars-8.

WANTED—AGENTS—RARE CHANCE TO MAE money on small capital outside the city; 80 per week guaranteed energationer; 80 per week guaranteed energiationer; 80 W. ANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGI

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALES-men for Western routes; those with established trade in dry goods preferred. Address at once 0 H, Tribune office. WANTED AGENTS TO SELL THE LIPS OF Hancock, published this day; bir money. Apply at Room II, Lakeside Building, HENRY A. SUMNER & CO. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE MOTE B Bryant-av, near Cottage Grant WASTED.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL FOR GIN housework in a family of three; Swedge can preferred. Call at bookstore, 22 Twenty-ANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; also a nurse-girl. Apply to W. E. Yu WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWO Small family. References required. Apply 171 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A GOOD SERVANT GIRL TO DO
Drexel-boulevard. Call at GOOD WAGES. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOU
work in a family; wages, \$4. 16 East Jack
st., three doors east of Clark, opposite Post-Office

WANTED-TEN FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS TO work on shirts. Machines run by steam in 148 State-st. DEVLIN & CO.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS head laundress at Burke's European Hotel. Is-WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPES to go to the country; first-class reference required. Apply to DAVID W. SMALL, Woodland, Oconomowoc, Wis.

WANTED-MORE WISCONSIN GIRLS, CANAdians, English, Scotch; good workers; nice
homes, good wares. Registry, 75 West Monroe-st.
WANTED-100 GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KIND
of work: families supplied with first-class kely
as ROSA FROMMHOLD'S office, 188 kast Onio-st.

WANTED—A TOUNG LADY TO ACT IS cashler and learn horsebeck riding. Address apply to BYRON ROBB'S Riding School, Cartes, opposite Lincoln Park. WANTED-FIFTY GIRLS TO HULL PRASE
Rober Preserving Co., 156 to 20 East Jackson-st.

WANTED-TWO OR THREE GIRLS FOR VENthinking. Also a good hair-dresser. 22 West.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG CLERK,
Gorman. Reference given. Address, for 5 days 1 %.

Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKERPER WILD

has some leisure time would like to add to bit become by taking writing to be done at home. God reference. Address Not, Tribune office. reference. Address N 64. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OF Otherwise, by a young man of strict temperatures Left, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN BOOT and thoe house; Ib years' experience. Best of reference. Address N 65. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—FOUND! THE LIVE, II-liable, young man you need. Reference.

CITUATION WANTED—AS BUSINESS MANAGES
in a large printing establishment by a Candia,
who has made access to the compare of the compared of the Coach meen, Teamstern, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO
Lake care of horses. Address O IS, Tribune of the
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR
teamster, by a young man, a Dane Address
FRANSON, Hotel Dannevirke, Ilt and Ily Mussico. Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED—DURING VACATION, BI
a young man who is not able to pay expense
testimonial from the college, Address for a late forest, Ill.

Forest, III.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21; 3 years' experience in journalistic life; good penman and correct at figures. Address N. T. Tribane.

SITUATION_WANTED—WITH SOME WHOLE sale boot and shoe house, either on the road or in the house; 10 years' experience. Best of reference. Address N. S. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG CANADIAN wholesale or coulmission house; anything for a first Address N. S. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—A POUNG CANADIAN AND STORMAN Truation wanted—of any kind in stori or office by a competent and experienced man-rilling to work for very moderate salary. First-case styreforence. Address 0 il Tribune of fice.

CITUATION WANYED. BY AMERICAN WIDOW In reduced circumstances, and dresmaker and family seamstress, in the country for the summer; fully competent; will give services for the rest from city and over-work antil Oct. I; or would take a permission place as housekeeper. Any and all reference. Address N 80, Eribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRL, TO do plain sewing and take care of children in a uniet family, Protestant preferred. L. 6, Tribuse.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCE Middle-aged English woman, to nurse ladies their confinement, or an invalid nurse. Call on address A 7, 67 West Jackson-8. Housekeepers.

WANTED—IN AN HONORABLE
Widower's family by a respectable half. Best of
reference given and required. Address N of Tribuna-SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE alary from \$\text{\$0}\$ to \$\text{\$1}\$ as sales indy, cashier, or something, with salary from \$\text{\$0}\$ to \$\text{\$1}\$ per week. City reference, \$\text{\$4}\$ dress immediately 0 is, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; has some knowledge of the writer. Address Box 1905, Muskegon, Mich.

CLOCUTION—

E SAMUEL KAYZER, Teacher of Election and Dramatic Art, Room 3 Central Music-Hall, and Hershey School of Musical Art.

PROOF-READING TAUGHT, ALONE OR IN classes, and editorial work. Bureau of Literature, Employment Registry, 75 West Monroe at DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

Is in the be

ed that I

DR. CLAI

deale his

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S CENTRAL SERVE. INDIAN. BLOOD SYRUP AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

A PURELY VECETABLE MEDICINE, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

LABORATORY, No. 77 WEST THIRD-ST., NEW YORK CITY. CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS .-- Beware of Counterfeit Medicines. I employ no Traveling Agents or Runners to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine by Purchasing it from the Wholesale Dealers herein mentioned.

Cures all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, and Blood.

TESTIMONIALS.

TALE HELP.

N A REAL ESTATE OF that is honest, wide-awake, that will attend to business.

PANTSMAKERS AT 2

OY TO FEED GORDON

MACHERET & CO., PRESS

ROAD LABORERS FOR 100 coal miners, I man and t. J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21

ESMEN EVERYWHERE
tographs and engravings

A Gardeld, Call at Boom

Dearboarn-st.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE ital outside the city; \$30 to

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE

DO GENERAL HOUSE-near Cottage Grove-av

GIRL FOR GENERAL

ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver. Da CLARK JOHNSON: Suffering for some time with sadache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I see induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD STRUP, which restored me to perfect health and greats No. 20 Eighth-st.

No. D Eignan-L.

An Excellent Remedy.

Belvidere, Buone Co., Ill.

Du. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been using your IN
DIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectir stassed with the results. It purifies the Blood, re
stors Lost Appottle, strengthens the Nerves, reguline the Stomich and Bowels, and relieves Rheu
stim. I would not be without it.

MRS. WESTFALL.

Pisher, Champaign Co., Ill.

DR. CLARE JOHNSON: This is to certify that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good
for Kidney Compisint and Heart Disease than any
sater mediene it ever awed. It also cures one of my
shidren of Chills and Scrotnia.

ARGARET CHISM. Third-Day Chills.

Chills Cured.

Mattoon; Coles Co., Ill.

DE CLARK JOHNSON: I find your INDIAN BLOOD

STRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it
as the best medicine in the country for Rheumstism
and Neuralsida.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYMUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise any one who may be in poor beath to give it a trial. MR. PREEMAN. Chills Cured.

Pain in the Back.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Bandwich, De Kaib Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYMUP, which I procured from
Your Agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsis.
It is the best medicine I ever used.
It is the best medicine I ever used.

Cure for Heart Disease. DE. CLARK JOHNSON: Your great RDNAN BLOOD BYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly afficted.

All that It Is Hecommended to Be. Kansas Edgar Co., III.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN ELOOD SYRUP in my family for the pass five years, and have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family.

ARS. M. A. BURKS.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

This is to certify that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has eured me of Lung
Disease, which had been troubling me for a long time.

I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity
ISSIA WITTINGTON.

Por Neuralgia.

Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., III.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your IN-JIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely
cured me. MRS. GRO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured. Plymouth, Hancock Co. Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been feoubled with
Bificusness and Dyspepsia and Indigustion, and have
used your INDIAN BLOOD STRUP, and found it to
be a most valuable medicine.
THOMAS TRIMBLE. Never Pake to Cure.

DR. CLARE JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD NYRIP for Cramps in my Stomach, and also for my children, who were troubled with Spasma, and is both cases it effected a comblete cure.

ELIZABETH METZE.

An Agent's Testimony, DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick-Readache, Pain in the Bowels, and Chills, and I can safely recommend its use to suffering bumanity.

RHODA A. RKED.

Recommends It to All.

Debility.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 20, 1879.

Da. Chank Johnson: I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick-Headache.

SARAH PENRY.

Rheumatism.

Buckingbam, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 18, 1879.

Din. CLARK JOHNSON: I was a great sufferer from Rheematism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP: now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all.

ANNA VIESSENBERG.

A Good Blood Purifier.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your great IN-DIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Puritier, and take pleasure in recommend-ing it as such.

C. L. PRATT. Constipation Cured.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Your truly valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Constipation, and I do
of hesistate to pronounce it the pust medicine I ever
PHILLIP ROUSE. Suppression of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

Dis. CLARK JOWSSON: My daughter was a sufferer
from Suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring under this differently for more than a year, with
the treatment of two physicisms—one Allopathic and
one Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of
may other medicines, among which was Irr. Jayne's
Alterative. I bethought myself of the INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, and running over your pamphlet,
my eye onucht your remarks on the disease with
which she was troubled. I timediately revailed on
her to try your medicine, and, to the Joy of all symrathicing friends, she was soon restored to rescularity
and health.

Pemale Weakness.

Popline, Livingston Co., Ill.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have
been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP. I am over it years of age, and have
been greatly trembled with Weaknoss. Your medition makes me feel like a young girl. I can recomsend it as a valuable remedy.

RHODA BABBITT.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife and I have taken four great iNDIAN BLOOD SYBUP for six venrs, and can truly say it is the best Blood Purifier we have brerused.

Bloomington. McLean Co. Ill.

Bloomington. McLean Co. Ill.

Bloomington. Win pleasure I recommend
four INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the cure of Liver
complaint in all its forms. I have also tried it, in my
family as a Gargie in the case of Bronchitis, and find
it a speedy and effectual remedy. W. E. SHERFEY.

Loss of Appetite.

Bourbon, Marshall Co., Ind.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Pain in the Head, Back, and Loss
of Appetite, with the most beneficial results. I advise
all similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

PETER SWOYERLAND.

Liver Complaint.

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.

In Ill.

Blood SYRIP has effectually relieved me

61 Liver Complaint and Female Weakness after the
doctors faired. My husband has also been cured of
byspepsially the use of the Syrup.

MKS. R. A. DUNLAP.

TESTIMONIALS. MICHIGAN. See What the People of Alpena, Mich.

For Kidney Diseases.

Dyapepsia and Constipation.

Plainwell, Allegan Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your exceller
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyapepsia, Constipatior
and Sick Headache, with beneficial results. I ca
recommend it highly.

MRS. D. G. NICHOLS.

Liver Complaint.

Gun Marsh Allegan Co. Mich.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF has effectually relieved me of Liver Complaint and Billousness. It has made a new man of me.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was in Poor Health for thirty years—suffering with a Milk Leg-and the doctors failed to relieve me. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a fair trial of which effected a cure. MRS. O. B. PENNOCH. All that It is Becommended to Be. DR CLARK JOHNSON: We have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in our family for two years, and have found it to be just as recommended for Rheumstism, Loss of Appetite, and Bil Billous Complaints. We would not be without it. JAMES AMERMAN,

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Liver Complaint, Dyspesia, and Catarrh, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely restored my health.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich.
DR. CLAK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me
or Dyspepsia. It is the best remedy I ever used.
R. WATSON.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JORNSON: I suffered with Dyspepsia six years, and found no relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured me.

Liver Complaint. DR. CLAWE JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INULAN BLOOD SYNU; There used your excellent INULAN BLOOD SYNUP for Layer Complaint, with very benefical results. I think it the best blood-purifier known to the world.

MRS. ANNIE JOHNSTON. For Scrofula.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Serofula, and have re-ceived great benefit therefrom. I highly recommend it.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Paradise, April 23, 1874. BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, after using a short time. I can confidently recommend the use of your valuable medicine to others afflicted with the same disease.

Never Fails to Cure. Never Falls to Cure.

Hillbada, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

DR. GLARK JOHNSON: I was afficied for a long
time and failed to obtain relief until I tried your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has proved most
beneficial to me. I recommend its use to all.

MISS HATTIE DILLON. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

Cambria, Hilisdale Co., Mich.
DM. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me
of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
DWIGHT C. NORTHRUP.

Best Medicine in Use. DB. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD STRUP with very beneficial results, and do not hesitate to recommend it as the best medicine in use.

Grattan, Kent Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: After a short trial of
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have been permanently
cured of Disease of the Kidneys and Lame Back. I
now pronounce myself well.
POLLY TRASK.

Liver Complaint. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache for eight years, and tried all kinds of medicine without any permanent benefit. Your Agent advised me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it cured me, MRS. GEORGE WYNKOOP.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia of long standing, and a short trial has effectually cured me, inighly recommend it.

JOSEPH ASH,

highly recommend it.

Female Weakness.

Shepardsville, Clinton Co., Mich.

1 Dr. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has proved very benchelal to me for Female Weakness. It is the best medicine I ever used.

MISS CARRIE COSTER. A Remarkable Cure.

A Remar kable Cure.

Paradise, April 20, 1879.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been alling for nearly a year and the treatment of two ductors failed to fix me relief. I became so feeble that I could only sit up about an hour at a time. Your agent advised me try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and a short trial so much improved me, that I began law general use, and it has succeeded in effectually curing me. I recommend its use to all.

MRS. MALINDA A CASE.

Liver Complaint. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wite and son have found much relief for Liver Complaint and Erysipelas by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. WALLACE CARPENTER. Kidney Complaint.

Lapeer City, Lapeer Co., Mich.
DB. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your
reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benested me for Kidney Disease. I highly recommend its
many commendity.
J. H. RAVEN. Loss of Appetite. Memphis, Macomb Co., Mich.
Du. CLARK JOHNSON: I was soverely troubled with
Pain in the Head, Loss of Appedite, and General De-bility, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD
SYKUP I have derived much benefit.
SARAH E. SLEIGHT. Liver Complaint.

TESTIMONIALS.

MICHIGAN. Sure Cure for Liver Complaint. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF entirely cured me of Liver Compaint of long standing, after all other medicines raised. Loss of Appetite.

DR. CLARK JONSBON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF for Loss of Appetite, and after taking it for a short time I was endrely cured. I have also used it on other occasions, with the annevery beneficial results. I can recommend it to be a very aske and religible remedy.

E. H. RANSOM. Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich.
Dz. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family with very beneficial regulat. I recommend it as a good Blood Puritier.

JACOB MILLER.

Best Medicine in Use. Heart Disease and Liver Complaint. Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 23, 1878.

DR. CLARK JORNSON: I have been afflicted with
Liver Complaint and Heart Disease for a number of
years, and having tried various remedies have never
found anything to do me as much good as the INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP. I can recommend it to all out of
heatth.

MRS. GEORGE WARNER.

Cures Fever and Ague.

DR. CLARK JOINSON: I was afflicted with Fever and Ague for eighteen months so that I was hardly able to be about, and had tried all kinds of medicine without effecting a cure. I then commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and before I had finished one bottle I was eured of that distressing complaint. For Dysepsia and Palpitation of the Heart its equal cannot be found. This I know from experience, having proved its efficacy in these dispasses in my own case. Disease of the Stomach.

Millett, Raton Co., Mich.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This certifies that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD NEUTP for Disease of the Stomach and Kidneys, and have been much benefited thereby. I can recommend it to all similarly afficted.

MRS. S. NICHOLS. All That It Is Recommended to Be.

All That It is Recommended to Be.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I wish to state that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair test, and have found it even more than you recommend it to be. I was a constant sufferer from Costiveness and Billousness for ten years, and procured from your Agent some of your medicine, a short trial of which completely cured me. The medicine has also been a grant of Dyspepsin by using your medicine, and now he is enabled to eat any kind of food without income the procure of the process of th Liver Complaint.

DH. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Compaint, wife results are convinced that it is ratuable medicine.

ALBERT GARDNER. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dropopella and Indigestion.

Calumet, Houghton Co., Mich,
DR. CLARK JOHNON: Your excellent remedy, 10LOIAN BLOOD SYRUP, has cared me effectually of a
long-standing case of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. I take a special pleasure in recommending it to those
who may be afficied.

MRS. JANE YE.\TS.

Hecommends It to All.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent
INDIAN BLOOD SYHUP, and it has given entire
satisfaction it has greatly relieved me, and I can with
conlidence recommend its use to all who are afflicted.

MARY A. DUES.

Du. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Complaint, which troubled me for a number of years, and it has completely cured me. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial.

Pever and Ague.
Portland, Ionis Co., Mich., Aug. 5, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I can recommend your INDLAN BLOOD STRUP as a sure cure for Chilis and
Fever, as it cured my four chilisen. I would not be
without it.

MRS. M. A. BALDERSON.

On Marsh, Allogan Co., Mich.

DR. CLARK JORNSON: I was troubled with Billiousness and Liver Complaint for six years, and was much reduced in health. By advice I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and it completely cured me.

O. E. GOLDEMITH.

DR. CLARE JOHNSON: Your valuable INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP eneed me of Krratpelas that troubled me for many years. It is a medicine that ought to be introduced into every family. It cured my of kratpelas that troubled of swyre Headsones, which he had suffered with since childnood. He had tried many doctors, but could get no relief; sometimes he could not lay down, but would have to sit in one position for ten or fifteen hours.

All That It Is Recommended to Be.

Millest, Eston Co., Mich.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was in poor health, and procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I used with beneficial results. It is just as recommended.

JOSEPH BIRTROUGH.

Never Falls to Cure.

Tustin, Osceola Co., Mich.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with a severe
Cough, which settled on my Lungs and completely
prostrated use. At the solicitation of your Agent. I
was induced to try your INDIAN BI, OOD SYRUP, a
short trial of which entirely relieved me. I shall always keep your medicine in my house.

JOSEPH BREOVDIN.

Dyspepsia and Rheumatism.
Oxford, Oakland Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted for twenty
years with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism, which your
great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured.
It also cured me of Chronic Diarrhops.
DAVID GHASPIE.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: After a fair trial of your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I am satisfied that it has no
qual for Billousness. Liver Compliant, or any disease
arising from impure Blood. I believe both my wife
and myself owe our lives to your valuable remedy,
JOSEPH H. GEROUX.

Best Medicine Ever Used.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was in poor health, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD STRUTE did me more good than any other medicine I ever saw. It also cared my husband of Sick Headache.

MRS. M. A. RIVENBURGH.

Victory, Mason Co. Curre.

Victory, Mason Co., Mich., Aug. E. 1979.

DR. CLARK JUNNSON: I was aithin for two years and could thin on relief. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which completely restored me to health. I am now as well as I ever was in my life. was in my life.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Norley, Mecosta Co., Mich.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: For twelve years I was treated
for Liver Complaint, but without beneficial results.
By advice, I commenced the use of your INDIAN
BLOOD WRUP, and to my astonishment te effected a complete cure. It has also cured my wife of the same
Disease. I can and do cheerfully recommend your
medicine to the suffering public.

W. W. WALTERS.

Remedy for Rheumatism.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Puritying the Blood, and find it to be all you claim for it. WILLIAM THORN.

Cor. Spencer-av. and Tweltu-st. Cares Neuralgia. Oxford. Oakland Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and found it to be an infallible preventive of Neuraigia of the Stomach,
and believe it will prove to be a permanent cure.
REV. M. SMITH.

An Excellent Family Remedy.

Sheridan. Montaim Co., Mich.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYMUP in my family for three purples of the process o

TESTIMONIALS. ·INDIANA.

Byspepsia.

Besham Store, Adams Co., Ind.

Besham Store, Adams Co., Ind.

With Dyspepsia until used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, which relieved me.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Liver Complaint. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Liver Complaint for fifteen years, and tried numerous medicines and employed the best physics in the country without finding the desired relief; carred some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYMULE I program of the country without finding the desired relief; carred some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYMULE I and it has given me more real benefit than anything I even used. I have also used it in my family for Dysapsels and Indigestion, and it stands without a rival paper and Indigestion, and it stands without a rival paper in the country of the country

Diseases of the Stomach.

Waymanville, Bartholomew Co.

DB. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Pain it
my Stomach: after trying medicine from different
doctors without obtaining relief I began the use o
your INDIAN BLOOD BYRUP, which has greatly
benested me.

Liver Complaint. Milledgeville, Boone Co., Ind.
Di. CLARK JOHNSON: A short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cared me of Live
Complaint. I would recommend it to all similari
afflicted.
RACHKI, EDLIN.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. All so troubled should give is a trial.

THOS. GOODWIN.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: A short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured my daughter of Liver Complaint and Chills. PETER HOSTETLER.

Or. CLARK JOHNSON: I was severely afflicted wit Gravel for two years, and failed to obtain relief unti-l tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which great benefited me. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Petersburg, Pike Co., Ind.
Dn. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled for 28 years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and falled to obtain relief until I besan using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which, I am happy to state, cared me after a a short trial.

Liver Complaint.

Wickliffs, Crawford Co., Ind.

Dk. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Liver
Complaint and procured some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which worked like a charm.

JOHN GOUSMAN.

· Liver Complaint. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife was troubled for years with Liver Complaints and Enlargement of the Spieen, brought on by Typhoid Fever. I was unable to get anything to relieve her, until I procured some of your InDIAN BLODD SYRIP. which effectually cured her. We lost all but one of nine children, with the same disease, inherited from their mother. The last one's life was saved by my wife taking the Syrup three mounts before confinement by giving is to the child in drop doses when it, was about five days old. Tour medicine cannot be prized too highly.

Du CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your reliable INDIAN BLOOD EYRUP has greatly bene-ited me for Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I adarly afflicted to give it a trial.
LOUIS W. MORRIS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled for five
with Drspepsia, and a trial of your INDIAN

OD SYRUP completely cured me.

THOS. J. FIRES.

Reno, Hendricks Co., Ind.

Beno, Hendricks Co., ver used. WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Maple Valley, Henry Co., Ind., DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me great relief for Dyspepsia. I highly recommend it. JOHN WRIGHT. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspeysia, and a short trial has done me more good than 120 worth of doctors' medicine.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: It affords me pleasure to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has proved a great blessing to my wife, who has been troubled for years with confirmed constigation. When almost every other medicine failed to give relief your remedy did everything necessary.

ELIJAH COOPER.

DR. CLARE JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Liver-Complaint, and the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me. MRS. REBECCA WYNANT.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for Scorolia, and it has proved to be the best remedy we ever tried for that disease. All so troubled should try your medicine.

A. W. LORE.

DR. CLARK JORNSON: I have used your excellent in DIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyssepsia and Resumatism, and have received much benefit therefrom.

B. F. MARKERT.

Consumption Cured.

Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP my family, and found it as recommended. My drawny and found it as recomthought she would not recover; it are not offerwho gave her up, and she was sinking fast into conrumption, when I concluded to try your valuable
Syrup, and it soon restored her to beath. I shall siways recommend your medicine. DAVID DURIE. Remedy for Bheumatism.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My little girl was severely afflicted with Scrotula and Rheumatism, and the afflicted with Scrothis and Recumstam, and physicians, after a year's treatment, pronounced her physicians, after a year's treatment, pronounced her DLAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and, to my surprise and joy, it has proved an effectual remedy. I recommend your medicine above all others.

D. O. BROOKS.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: The use of your great IN-DIA BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Fever and Ague after numerous medicines and doctors failed. I am acquainted with several persons who have used it with great results.

DANIEL CONAWAY. Nervous Debility.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of Nervous Debility, which I had been afficied with for some time.

CHAS. P. CHAMBERS.

Dyspepsis and Indigestion. Dyspepsis and Indigestion.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD BY BUP to be used your excellent of the years' standing, and it has begins and a Cough of the years' standing, and it has begins and a Cough than any other medicine I have tried.

Serselus.

Milroy, Rush Co. Ind.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYBUP for Servius and will Log, and am perfectly satisfed with the results. It is the greatest blood purifier known to the public. I would advise all sufferers to give it a trial.

MRS. LOUISA J. NEWBOLD. TESTIMONIALS.

IOWA. All That It is Becommended to Be. Watson, Allamakee Co., Ia.
Dit. CLARE JOHNSON: This is to certify that my
rife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with
tery beneficial results, and has found it to be all it is
recommended.

JOHN BLAKLEY.

Never Pails to Cure. Belle Plaine. Benton Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable
INDIAN BLOOD STRUP for Pain in the Side, with
yeary beneficial results. It never fails to curse.
MRS. JANE SUMNER. Pain in the Side.

A Bemarkable Cure.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife was afflicted for about twelve years with a Milk Scrofuls Leg and a running Ulcer, andering everything imaginable, until she tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has cured her. She is now able to attend to her work, and can walk about as well as any one. Any one doubting this statement can have proof of the same from a score of witnesses by calling on me. Sick Headsche.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Sick Headaebe, Dyspepsia, and Pain in my Side for a great many rears, and failed to obtain relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYBUP, a short trial of which has entirely refleved me. CAROLINE A. COPPECK. Recommends It to All.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I Vail, Crawford Co., Ia.
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have been greatly
benefited thereby. I recommend it to all as a good
medicine.

Cures All.

Cures All.

Cares All.

Malone, Clinton Co., Ia.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRIP in my family for Ague and Worms with very beneficial results. I recommend its use to suffering humanity.

MRS. J. C. NELSON. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepcia for several years, and was unable to get anything to relieve me until I tried your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has en-tirely cured me.

Liver Complaint, Would Not Be Without It.

Excellent Bemedy for Rheumatism. No. 789 Main-st., Dubuque, la.
DB. Cl. Ark Johnson: Having tried your INDIAN
BLOOD SYBUP, and been greatly benefited by it,
confidently recommend it as an excellent medicine
particularly for the cure of Rheumatism, with which
I was afflicted for years.

WM. BECK.

Pever and Agne. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was attacked with Chilis and Fever, and, after trying various kinds of medicine, could get no relief. I was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it did me more good than any medicine I ever used. My family have been much benefited by its use.

MORRIS MARSH. General Debility.

DR. CLARE JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of General Debility, after the destroy follows: the doctor failed.
MRS. MARTHA C. LARSEN, Kidney Disease.

Magnolia, Harrison Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your
most excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually sured me of Kidney Disease, and I can truly
recommend it highly.
P. B. SHUPE. Palpitation of the Heart. DR. CLARK JOHNSON; I wish to express my thanks for the benefit derived from the use of rour INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It has effectually cared me of Palpitation of the Heart and Impure Blood. F. A. WINSLOW.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Sabula, Jackson Co., Ia.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable
liberation, and have been cured. I obserfully recommend it to like sufferers.

JOHN WULFF. Liver and Kidney Disease.

DR. CLAYE JOENSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYNDE for Liver and Kidney Complaint, and have received great relief therefrom. I cannot rec-jummend it too highly. Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Wyoming Jones Co., Is.

Wyoming Jones Co., Is.

BLOOD SYRUP a very valuable remedy for Dysapsia, with which I was troubled. I recommend its use to all similarly affected.

T. R. MARSHALL.

Liver Complaint.

Knowline, Marion Co., Ia.

Dz. CLARK JOHNSON: Thave used some of your,
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It does not do me of
Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. I was also
troubled with a sore on my Fase, which the doctor
called a Cancer, and since using your valuable medicine it has rapidly bealed.

MRS. GRORGE JONES. Serofula.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Scrottla with great suc-cess, and can beartily recommend it to all sufferers. SARAH A. DONCAN. Liver Complaint.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Glenwood, Mills Co., Ia.
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint of two
years' standing, and it effectually cured me after
numerous doctors failed.

J. B. CARNEY. Unanimous Recommendation.

Unanimous Recommendation.

Witton Juneton, Muscattae Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JORNSON: We, the undersigned, have
experienced the beneficial encody on INDIAN
BLOOD SYRIP. and add comments of the INDIAN
BLOOD SYRIP. And add comments of the Indiana.

B. CHANTRY Kidney Disease.

C. KILLIAN, Female Disease.

H. M. SMITH, Uncerniton of the Womb.

These parties can be addressed personally. A Splendid Blood Purifier.

The following nersons speak in the highest praise of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for all diseases originates. C. HOCKET, A. WAGNER, GEO. C. CUYKLL, J. WOREHOUSE, THOS. WELCH, J. WOREHOUSE, J. FIDLER, MRS. CHOWELL, H. SMITH, MRS. CORNWELL, H. SMITH, MRS. E. J. FOLKET, J. R. SMITH, J. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable IDM CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable IDM and IOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indices-tion, and it gave me entire relief. I advise all simi-larly affected to give it a trial. J. P. SKIPWORTH. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

ALBERT BELDEN.

Rhoumatism Cured.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has been of great belp to myself and family. I was a sufferer from Rheumatism, and the Syrup affectually believed me. C. JENSN. Byspepsia and Liver Complaint. Du. CLARK JORNSON: I bave used your most ex-collent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspépsia. Láver and Kidney Diseases, and can say that I have received more benesit from it than from any medicine I have over taken. All sufferers should give it a trial.

TESTIMONIALS.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have been afficted with Sick Headache ever since in a remembrance till took your most valuable medicine, the INDIAN BLOOD STRUP, since then I have been troubled very little. By general health is much better.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Lancaster, Grant Co., Wia.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was severely smicted with
Dyspepsia, and falled to obtain relief until I tried your
INDIAN BLOOD STRUP, which specifity cured ma.

JAMES HAIRE.

General Debility.

Little Grant Grant Co. Wis.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Suffring from Poor Health.

I was induced to try your greas INDIAN BLOOD

SYEUP, and it effectually relieved me. It has no
JACOB LONG.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with very beneficial results, and carecommend it as an invaluable medicine.

LEWIS GRURBOK. DB. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Dys-physia. General Debility, and Rhebmatic Pains for a number of years, but since using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRIP! have received great benefit. It is the bast medicine I ever used. MICHAEL TRAL.

Remedy for Rheumatism.

Oak Centre, Jefferson Ca., Wia.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I had sheumatism and concluded to give your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, which I did, and am happy to say that I have received great benefit from its use. It is all it is recommended to be.

Cure for Heart Disease.

Cure for Heart Disease.

Fayette, Lafarette Co., Wis.

DR. CLARK JORNSON: For years I was troubled with Heart Disease, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD BYBUP I have found great relief.

JOHN WHITE.

I Believe It Saved My Life. DR. CLARK JERNSON: It affords me pleasure to give my testimony in favor of your INDIAN BLOOD SYKUP, for it saved my life. I would therefore recommend this Syrap as a safe and reliable family medicine. Remedy for Shenmatism.

Trenton, Omakee Co., Wis.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN SHOOD SYRUP has cured my wife of Rheumatism, which had become so had that she was unable to attend to her duties.

CHRISTIAN SHOENBECK. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Trenton, Omnkas Co., Wis. Neuralgis for a number of years, and failed to obtain relief until I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOSYRUP, a fair trial of which restored her to perfect beath.

Cadarburg Ozaukee Co. Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: For seven years I was unable to walk without the assistance of cruiches, and had tried numerous physicians without effect. At last, hearing of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I procured some, and after a thorough trial, I am to-day able to go about with one cane in my hand.

Constipution Cured. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been using your IN DIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Constipation and Sie Beadsche, and want no better medicine in my family MRS. A. BOOME.

Salt Rheum. Belle Plaine, Shawano Co.,

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was severely afflored with Dyspepsis and Indigestion for a long time, and found no relief until I took your INDIAN BLOOL SYRUP, which cured me so completely that I fee twenty years youngar.

R. H. BRADLEY. Remedy for Bheumatism. DR. OLARK JOHNSON: Having been silicted good deal with Mheumanism. I tried different med cines without finding anything to benedit me, until commenced using your INDIAN ELOOD SYBUP. Short trial of the Syrup effected a complete cure and have not been troubled since. SAMUEL ENGRE.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable in Indian BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Painters' Colic, and it has done me more good that any other medicine I ever tried.

CHAS. W. CRANDALL. A Splendid Blood-Purifier.

DR. CLARK JORNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has proved to be one of the best Blood Purifiers in existence to be one of the best Blood Purifiers in existence. Bemedy for Rheumatism. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Rheumatism, after the doctors failed to give it a trial.

N. J. FEILSON.

Liver and Kidney Disease.

Oak Grove, Anoka Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JORNSON: I have no hesitation in recommending your INDIAN BLAOD SYRUP for lave Compisities. Ridney Disease, and General Debility. I was troubled with the slove diseases, and after a short trial of your medicine! am now in better health than I have been in five years.

MRS. B. A. LONGLBY. Pain in the Side.

Maywood, Henton Co. Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afficied with Pain h
my Side, and your INDIAN \$1,000 SYMUP is th
only medicine that ever gave me relief. I recommend it as a valuable remedy.

MINS SRULL. Coughs and Colds. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a severe Count, and it completely reflected me. It is the best medicine in use.

HERBERT SIONS.

Never Pails to Cure. DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I berts, Brown Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I met with an accident which
severely injured my back: I used numerous medicines, but failed to obtain relief until I tried INDIAN
BLOOD SYMUP, which epochity relieved me.
MISS LAURA E. RENHAM.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Beividere Mills, Goodbue Co., Minn.
Dr. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to cartify that you yaluable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF has cared me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, with which I had been suffering för a long time. HORACK W. DEVORY. For Kidney Diseases.

Dis. Claim Johnson: I suffered with Kidney Complaint for fifteen years, and fasing to optain relief until 1 began using your valuable 1 NJAAN in the SYRUF, a fair trial of which have 10 MAN in the Complete I have also given be syrup to a small child of mane with great benefit.

YEANK VYANT.

per in a second of the state of Liver Complaint.

Pleasant Valley, Mover Co., Minn.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Liver
Complaint for a long uses, and the use of your great
INDIAN BLOOD STRUP effectsually relived me.

ELIZABETH DYEL.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. DE. CLARK JOHONON: This is to certify that you INDIAN BLOOD STEUP has the certify that you INDIAN BLOOD STEUP has the county and Liver Complaint and Dyspepsion.

TORNY BNLOUM. Liver Complaint.

Rush fiver, Sibley Co., Minn.

DR. CLARR JOHNSON: I have used your reliable
INDIAN BLOOD SYMPP for Liver Complaint of two
years standing, and it cured me. It is a wonderful
remedy, and I recommend its use to the affected.

L. E. PUTNAM.

DRIESON'S DIDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. BRUEN HOBART, 214 Falton-st. McKrason & Eobbins, 21 Falton-st. WM. H. SCHIEFPELIN & Co., 10 and 121 WM. H. SCHLEFFELIN & CO., 18 and IB
William-St.
HALL & BUCKEI, IS Greenwish-st.
S. E. VAN DUSER, S Broker-st.
STALLBAN & FULTON SI Occar-st.
CHAS. N. CEFFFENTON & CO., 18 Politon-st.
DAVID M. STIGER & CO., S Barchay-st.
J. E. FRANCIS, 6 Maiden-iane.
BEENT, GOOD & CO., 2 Party-pion.
PEER & VELAUR, 5 Gold-st.
VELLA & LAUGHT, 10 Book-st.
VELLA & LAUGHT, 10 Book-st.
FRAZIER & LEE, 2 College-pion.
TARRANT & CO., 25 Greenwich-st.
LAZELL MARSH & GO. R Greenwich-st.
LAZELL MARSH & GO. R GORDIN ER, BOOK-st.
LEEN & PINK, 10 William-st.
COMPIN, ELBINGTON & CO., 3 John-st.
STARE M. AMBLER & CO., 3 Veny-st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. I. I. I.YONS, corner Camp and Gravier-G. E. FIRLAY & CO., S. Magazino-d. NICEGLAS CLASSEE, corner Peter at Sta., Algiers, La.

J. L. TAYLOR & CO. 10WA. PHILADELPHIA, PENN, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 62 Arch-s. PRENCH, EICHARDS & CO., 50 FRONT TROPE BARKER, MOORE & MRIN, OF Market-at.

PITTSBURG, PENN. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO. PEORIA, ILL. SINGER & WHEELER. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL ST. LOUIS, MO.
PICHARDSON & CO., 18 North Main-st.
MYER HROS. & CO., 6 North Second-st.
A. A. MELLJER, 18 and 11 Washington-sv.
COLLING HROS., 23 North Second-st.
ODD. K. HOPKINS & CO., 30 and 31 M. 26-sp.

ST. PAUL, MINN. ST. JOSEPH, MO. SPRINGFIELD, MO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., S East Goodsood
KENYON, POTTER & CO.
MOORE & HUBBARD, 77 SOUth Saigness. TRENTON, N. J. WALDING KINNAN & CO.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN. E. M. THORNE.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
SHEPARD & HAZELTINE, COPROST POST
ORDANA-SIA. BURLINGTON, IOWA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. ATLANTA, GA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. BOSTON, MASS.
WEEKS & POTTER, 30 Washington-st.
660. C. 6000 WIN & CO., 8 Hanover-st.
611 MAN BROS. 37 Weshington-st.
611 MAN BROS. 37 Weshington-st.

BALTIMORE, MD. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., N MA MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 10 and 14 PULLER & PULLER, N Mortons.
TOLKIN & KING, SI Ewil along.
TORD, STOUTENBURG & CO., B Wales CHARLESTON, S. C.

DOWIE & MOISE. DE. H. BAER, El Moeting-st. CINCINNATI, OHIO. JOHN B. PARK & SONS, 175 Sygamore-at. B. McCREADY & CO., Stand S Walnubet. J. S. BURDSALL & CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DETROIT, MICH. SWIFT & BODDS, H Woodwarder. T. H. HINCHMAN & BONS, W Jeftmon-sv. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FORT WAYNE, IND. GALVESTON, TEXAS,
THOMPSON, SCHOTT & CO., COTHST AVENUE
A and Tremoni-st. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

KANSAS CITY, MO. LINCOLN, NEB. LAKE BENTON, MINN.

LOUISVILLE, KY. LEBANON, PENN.

MEMPHIS, TENN. NEW HAVEN, CONN. NASHVILLE, TENN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. Toronto, Ontario.

FORS YTM, SUTCLIFFE & CO., MO Home-st., Halfaz. N. S.

BEOWN & WESB, 7 and 9 George-st., Halfaz. T. H. BARKER & SONS, B and E Kinget.
St. John N. S.
B. A. MITCHIKLE, London, Ontario.
B. BASWELL & CO., 180 Recili-st., Montreal.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERSONS, TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR A REPLY.

Agents have Sold OVER NINE MILLION BOTTLES since 1870 WITHOUT ANY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

by; first-class reference re-ANTED-MALE. AS BUSINESS MANAGER blishment by a Canadian, y for himself by good man-n make money for other a sainty out of increases to invest. Address Dry BY A YOUNG MAN OF in journalistic life; good res. Address NTS, Tribune.

WITH SOME WHOLE se, either on the road or in ence. Best of reference A YOUNG CANADIAN esires a situation in any ouse; anything for a start OF ANY KIND IN STORE t and experienced man; iderate salary. First-class 6, Tribune o fice.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

ding), was at 8 a. m., 71 degrees; 10 a. m., 78; 3 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 74. Barome, 29.49; 8 p. m., 29.48.

Ir was stated yesterday that Mr. Henry Lau, f Oak Park, had been held to the Criminal for seiling liquor to minors. Mr. Lau that the persons to whom he is alleged to sold were refused liquor by him, and out of made this charge, of which he will, he says, himself innocent at the proper time. The following answer was given by a "Seminary" graduate, a candidate for a teacher's certificate, at a very recent examination held by a County Superintendent not 1,000 miles away from Chicago. Query: When, how, and why was slavery introduced into the United States? Answer: Slavery was introduced in 1620 by romen being brought across the ocean (Atlante) assage in tobacco. The object was to increase he population.

of warm friends, to mourn his loss.

ORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest on Rasmus Bonnesien, the Bohemian ragker who was found dead on the tracks beath the Hilwaukee avenue viaduet. As ho saw the man run over the jury were unable determine exactly how he came to his th. It is supposed, however, that he oped to pick something from beneath car just as it was started in motion. An inst was held on Charles F. W. Beal, who was down and killed Tuesday evening at the enty-second street crossing of the Rock and Raitroad. A verdict of accidental death, which no person was blamed, was returned the jury.

CAPT. HATTIAWAY of the North Side police was surprised yesterday afternoon by a party of friends, who called upon him at the Chicago-Avenue Station, and presented him with a handsome silk purse containing \$400 in gold coin. The presentation speech was made by ex-Commissioner Lenzen. Several other gentlemen also congratulated the Captain upon the fact that he was universally exteemed by the receptle of the North Side, and to wish him a

durink, and several short speeches made.

Bins were opened yesterday for the construction of the Sangamon street viaduct. The bids for the substructure were as follows: John J. Kearns, \$22,899; James Kincaid, \$47,536; Thomas Mackin, \$57,364; J. & M. C. Duffey, \$23,547; J.-P. Dickey, \$48,548; W. A. Wells, \$39,805; Wilke & Co., \$46,226; J. V. McAdam, \$42,609; James Clowrey, \$33,121; E. F. Goble & Co., \$33,171; and T. E. Courtney, \$30,512. For the superstructure the bids were: Leighton Bridge Company, \$33,365; Delaware Bridge Company, \$38,365; Reystone Bridge Company, \$35,173; Rust & Colbridge, \$34,905; and Cunningham & Keepers, \$33,00. No award was made, and none will be until the city has arranged with the rullroad companies as to their portion of the expense.

ttention to the non-enforcement of the ces forbidding distilleries, soap facto-weries, etc., emptying their refuse mater into the river—which is the real and prime ause of the stenches so much complained of stirred up considerable interest in official

cause of the stenches so much complained of stirred up considerable interest in official circles.

Dr. De Wolf believes that the river is able to take care of the legitimate and natural sewage of the city, and also believes that the stench of the river is largely attributable to the non-enforcement of the ordinances referred to. But he denies his responsibility in the matter, on the ground that there is no law giving him the slightest control of the river. In the past, however, he has assumed the responsibility to interfere with the distilleries five different times,—twice by going before the Grand Jury, and three times by going to the Justica-Courts,—but in each instance he has been worsted, for some reason or other. He thinks the whole question is under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works, and in his defense says that the ordinances forbid the emptying of any refuse matter in the river except upon a permit being obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works, for which the person getting the same shall pay \$5 into the City Treasury, it easys he has called Mr. Waller's attention to the fact that the ordinances were being violated in this particular, and gots ambbed for his pains; but he thinks that under the law he may possibly have some control over the distilleries, etc., from a sanitary standpoint, and says he will go just as far as he can, whether there is any cooperation on the part of any one else or not, and to this end is about to commence a similar warfare to that waged upon the stink factories so successfully two years ago. He has called upon the Citizens' Association, as he did in the case of the the stink factories so successfully two years ago. He has called upon the Citizens' Association, as he did in the case of the the similar factories as somewhat ambiguous, is inclined to think that the ordinances and laws on the subject as somewhat ambiguous, is inclined to think that the control of the whole matter is in the hands of the Commissioner of Health, and has taken no action for that r

dvice.

th Dr. De Wolf started on shore, and Mr. ler in the river, both agreeing that the am would be all right but for the unity with which the ordinances against ating it are violated, something ought to perfoll your toward purifying it, even if the or obstinately refuses to build the South her pumping-works. And here comes up their question, and a very serious one to a business interest. If the ordinances are creed, what will the establishments affected ith their sewage?

JUDGE GOOKINS.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

A meeting of members of the Chicago Bar was held at the Law Institute yesterday afternoon to take action on the death of the late Judge Samuel B. Gookins. There were present, among others, Judge Blodgett, Lyman Trumbull, Isaac N. Arnold, Elliott Anthony, Judges Tuley, Farwell, and Rogers, Robert Hervey, B. C. Cook, Judge Miller, James H. Roberts, M. W. Fuller, B. F. Ayer, W. C. Grant, E. W. Bridge, and Jonas Hutchinson.

Trimbuli, and Judge Biodgett was called upon to preside.

Mr. Hovey moved that a Committee on Resolutions of appointed, and the motion prevailed, and Marks. Hervey, Roberts, Cook, Trumbuli, and Larned were appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee, after being out a few moments, reported as follows:

WHENEAS, It has bleased the Supreme Ruler of all events to remove from this world by a most sudden and unexpected stroke our friend and brother, Samuel B. Gookins, an old and respected member of our Bar; and

WHENEAS, We, his surviving professional brethren, being desirous of publicly expressing our appreciation of his pure and estimable personal character, his professional ability, integrity and courtesy, our respect for his memory days and courtesy, our respect for his memory and courtesy, our respect for his memory of profound sorrow for his loss, do hereby Resolve, That in the death of Judge Gookin have to deplore the loss of an honorable and throughed citizen, a Christian gentieman imable in all the relations of life, and one or history there are the control of the control

or the sar, that these resolutions may be spenting on their several records.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meet be requested to furnish a copy of these restions to the widow and family of the deceased an expression of our sincere sympathy with fin this their great affliction, and that the sabe published in the city daily papers and in Chicago Legal News.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE MASS-MEETING THIS MORNING.

The mass-meeting to be held at the Expo The mass-meeting to be held at the Exposition Building this morning in celebration of the institution of Sunday-schools by Robert Raikes, 100 years ago, is to be a grand demonstration. It is to be held in the chamber where the Republican Convention sat, and almost all—or at least a large majority—of the 255 Sabbath-schools in the city and county are to be represented, so that it is estimated ther will be about 15,000 children present.

will begin at half-past 9, and the children will come, in most cases, in delegations from their schools, headed by their Superintendents and teachers, though, of course, large numbers will come promiscuously. The North Side schools will meet at Moody's Church, on Chicago avenue, and march or ride down in a body with a band. The street-car companies have made special arrangements for the accommodations for the crowds, having agreed to put on all their cars between 8 and 10 o'clock, and will make a reduction in fare, probably charging only haif rates for children as old as 14, who usually have to pay full fare. The doors of the Exposition will be open at about half-past 8, and the schools are expected to observe the following general REGULATIONS ABOUT ENTERING:

REGULATIONS ABOUT ENTERING:

North Side schools will go in at the Adams street entrance, and, proceeding around the fountain, enter the Convention from the east side: West Side schools will enter from the south door at the Adams street entrance, and at the Jackson street entrance; and South Side schools will enter from the south door at the Adams street entrance, and at the Jackson street entrance; and South Side schools will enter at the Jackson street entrance,—both these latter schools getting into the hall from the west side.

Once within the building, there will be found to be seventy usbers on hand to show the children to their seats.

The Committee of Arrangements for the entire affair consists of Messra H. S. Vail, Chairman; R. T. Martin, I. H. Pedrick, B. O. Baird, A. F. Brown, H. J. Brainard, A. R. Rolbonald, C. J. Richardson, A. N. Warner, E. C. Fisher, George Bass, and J. Hood,—and these gentlemen will act as Marshals or chief ushers. The schools will be seated, as far as possible, so that the members of each will be together, and the expectation is that the different schools will be provided with banners, which shall mark the location of each. The intention is to till up the main floor first and then the galleries, and the ministers of the city of all denominations have been invited to occupy the seats on the platform.

SOUTHERN SOLDIERS. military organization whose uniform remi of the Mexican War and soldiers who fought respectively on the Federal and the Confedrate sides during the late Rebellion, arrived in Chi-cago at 5:40 yesterday morning, en route for their Southern home after a tour of the Eastern States. They were met at the Lake Shore Sta inder command of Capt. Bowler, whose gues the Palmer House, where they had breakfast.

The Continental Guards constitute a volu eer organization which at present number eighty members, though only thirty-five of then are making the present excursion. They were are making the present excursion. They were organized originally in 1840, and remained in active existence until 1861, when the breaking out of the War occurred. In October, 1875, the Guards were reorganized, and they have remained in a flourishing condition ever since. Their present officers are Capt. William Pearce, Lieut. George D. Moffett, and Second-Lieut. Dr. Cullen, all of whom are with the party. The Guards started on their trip June 12, their objective point being Boston, which ancient city they presented with a flag as a token of gratitude for the charity it extended to New Orleans during her distress. After leaving Boston they visited Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Buffalo, being accorded warm receptions at all their stopping places.

piaces.

The Guards are a good-sized, well-built, handsome set of men, their soldierly appearance being greatly enhanced by their uniform, which
may be described as follows: The coat is of the
dress pattern, the body being of dark-ble cloth,
with buff lappels and facings, and brass buttons,
open in front so as to show off to advantage the
frilled shirt. Buff knee-breeches and top-boots
with silk tassels incase the extremities, while
the head is topped with a black three-cornered
hat with red and white cockade, caught with a
golden eagle. and what rea and what eccessive, caught with a golden eagle.
At 2:30 p. m. the Guards sat down to dinner at the Palmer House with Company B. Lieut. Brooks presiding, and Col. Swayne doing the honors to Capt. Pearce. After the meal had had justice dene to it, an interesting episode occurred in the shape of the presentation by Company B to the visitors of

A HANDSOME PAIR OF SIGNAL PLAGS. Lieut. Brooks announced the intention of the company to make the presentation, and called upon Private C. H. Merrill to make the accom-

upon Private C. H. Merrill to make the accompanying speech.

In his opening remarks Mr. Merrill stated that the flags were fac-similes of one in the possession of Company B, which made the famous campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta in 1864. Those whose recollections of service dated back to that time could remember well with what eager eyes they always gazed upon those fluttering flags as they saw them waving to and fro from some lofty hill-top, wondering as they did so what messages of weal or wo they were telling. At that time their wavings were messages of war, guiding the movements of armed men to the shock of battle. These, however, were times of peace, and if Company B ever had the good fortune to visit the beautiful City of New Orleans they could look to see these flags waving at their approach, not dreading them as indicating the presence of an enemy, but knowing them to be in the hands of friends, and their message to be that open hearts and outstretched hands were ready to greet them as but knowing them to be in the hands of friends, and their message to be that open hearts and outstretched hands were 'ready to greet them' as they drew into camp. In conclusion, he begged them to accept the flags not for their intrinsic worth, but as a slight memorial, to deposit in the archives of their visit to Chicago.

Capt. Pearce, of the Continental Guards, briefly returned thanks upon accepting the flags, and called upon Private Branham to make a more extended.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Branham said that he received the signal flags on behalf of the Continental Guards with the deepest pleasure, for they, he promised, would ever treasure them in their hearts. They would take them with them to New Orieans and place them in their armory together with other remembrances of kindness received during their present trip. They left the Crescent City on a double mission, bearing with them a flag which bore on one side the dove of peace, and on the other the flag of our country, which they presented to the great City of Boston—the home of liberty, where the first blood of the Nation's martyrs was shed—as a mement of gratitude for charities done to New Orleans in her time of trouble. Coming back home, they had met in New York, 'Ohie, and Illinois with the right hand of fellowship, and were made to feel everywhere that they were among friends. He again thanked the company for the flags, and said if ever the boys of Company B went to New Orleans they would find a hearty reception awaiting them.

The Continentals were taken for a drive around town after dinner, and visited the theartes in the evening, leaving for home by this morning's Illinois Central train. They had intended visiting St. Louis, but the census reports from that locality have been so very depressing that they have changed their minds, and will go direct to New Orleans from Chicago. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A TESTIMONIAL. CHICAGO, June 24, 1880.—Messrs. Brain-ard, De Witt & Co.—Gentlemen: We are using the De Witt Automatic Gas-Machine in our store, and find the light in every essential superior to any we have used before, and less expensive by one-half. We can recommend it THE CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 152 State street.

ABANDONED TONTINE POLICIES. All insurers who have abandoned tontine policies in any American life company are requested to address, with particulars, Ton ne, 39 East Thirteenth street, New York

They are greatly admired.

The beautiful, large, real brouze "Paul and Virginia," exhibited by S. Hyman & Co., like the entire lot of bronzes and French clocks just in there, are greatly admired.

der the rules of the Association the appeal would have to be submitted to arbitrators again July 1, but the Rock Island objects to another arbitration, having lost its faith in settling difficulties among railroads in that manner, and demanded that the difficulty be arranged or settled by the roads themselves. A meeting had been called on several occasions for the purpose of settling the difficulty, but for some cause or other it was each time postponed. As July-1, when the new arrangement would have to be made, ignear, the meeting could no longer be deferred. There were present at yesterday's meeting J. C. McMullin and James Smith, Alton; T. J. Potter and E. B. Ripley, Burlington; R. R. Cable and J. T. Sanford, Rock Island; A. A. Talmadge and James Hill, Missouri Pacifier John C. Gault and C. C. Bird, Wabasa; S. F. Barnard, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bulffs; W. H. McDoell, Hannibal & St. Joe; George L. Carman, Commercial Agent of the Association at St. Louis, and J. W. Midgley, Commissioner. The entire day was spent in the discussion of the complications without any result. The Alton and the St. Louis Roads thought the best thing to be done would be to defer action in the matter for another month, as by that time the Wabash was entitled. The Rock Island, however, strenuously objected to a further postponement, and demanded that the matter be settled at once. The Burlington also was in favor of an immediate settlement. As Mr. J. B. Carson, General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joe, was not present, but is expected here today, it was decided finally to postpone the further consideration, of the matter until 10 c'clock this morning.

THE RAILROADS.

The Southwestern Pool Wrangling

Over Percentages.

Another Fase of the Litigation

Over the Chicago & Alton.

The Wabash Figuring for an Entrance

into the City.

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Commissioner Midgley in the Lakeside Building. The principal object of the meeting was to settle the difficulties regarding the division of per-

centages among the roads in the Chicago Di-

the award made by the arbitrators March 31 The award was that the Rock Island should have 25.35 per cent of the Missouri River business, the Burlington 45.15, and the Alton 29.50. Although

day, it was decided finally to postpone the further consideration, of the matter until 10 o'clock this morning.

Not one of these present at the meeting yesterday was willing to venture an opinion as to the final outcome of the complications. While they all hope for an amicable arrangement yet they are fearful that a disruption of the pool may result. The Bock Island seems to be determined to have a larger share of the business awarded to it at this meeting or it will withdraw from the combination July 1. But meither the Burlington or the Alton seem to be willing to have their percentages reduced, which would have to be done if the claim of the Rock Island was conceded. The Alton, at the time of the last award, was also dissatisfied and entered an appeal, and it is therefore not likely that it will take any less now. The Burlington claims to have had its percentage reduced surficiently when the award was made March 31, and also declares its determination not to accept any less, especially as it will have to give up another slice to the Wabash when that road opens its Chicago Division for business. Besides, if the Burlington were to suffer another reduction it would affect quite seriously the percentages received by the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Kansas City, St. Joe & Northern, which get their share of the business from the Bürlington in its refusal to accept a smaller percentage than it now receives.

CHICAGO & IOWA. Blodgett in the case of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, asking for an attachment for con-tempt against Mr. Holcomb, the Receiver of the road, for disobedience of an order of Court, and to remove him from his position as Receiver, and to appoint some one else in his place. The petition sets out that on the 27th of May last Judge Blodgett ordered the Receiver to turn over the road to D. B. Waterman, R. G. Monto ny, Joseph Reisig, and George W. Kretzinger to ny, Joseph Reisig, and George W. Kretzinger. Judge Drummond granted a stay of proceedings until the 19th inst. On the 18th, on another application, he refused to give any further stay, and ordered the road to be delivered up. The next day the above parties went out to Rochelle, where Holcomb delivered partial possession of the property. It is next charged that the Receiver conspired with F. E. Hinckley and others to get himself appointed Receiver of the road by a Judge of Ogle County Circuit Court, in vacation: that a bill for that purpose was filed and he appointed Receiver, but that the order was void as the Judge had no power to grant such an order in vacation. Before the bill on which that order was granted was filed, and before he obtained the certified copy of the order of the Court, and also before any bond was filed, Holcomb took possession of the road forcibly, and ejected Alexander, who was in possession. He then telegraphed all employés have refused to obey petitioners' orders. The petitioners claim that this order was absolutely void, and that Holcomb should be committed for contempt of Court in not surrendering possession of the road, and also removed from his position. The Receiver appeared by counsel and asked time in which to file an answer, and the matter was then adjourned to Monday morning. C. F. Wheaton, of Aurora, and G. W. Kretzinger appeared for petitioners, Judge Cothrau for himself, and Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence for the trustees under the mortgage. Judge Drummond granted a stay of proceed

THE WABASH CHICAGO LINE. It is reported that the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company is now negotiating Pacific Railroad Company is now negotiating with one or two roads in this city for a temporary arrangement to get into the heart of the city in order to be embled to open its Chicago extension for business at once. The Wabash extension to this city has been completed since May 1, but it could not be opened for business owing to the complications regarding the entrance of the Western Indiana, over which line the Wabash is to come in. The Wabash held back until now in the hope that the Western Indiana might get the hope that the Western Indiana might get over its troubles. It constructed extensive freight houses on that road at the corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, which it can-Twelfth street and Third avenue, which it cannot use if it comes in over another line. As there is no prospect of a speedy settlement of the Western Indiana complication, the Wabash has to look out for another inlet for the timebeing, although such action subjects it to great inconvenience and additional cost. As heretofore stated, the Wabash is anxious to get possession of the Western Indiana, believing that if it were the owner much of the opposition against that road would fall away. But even if this should be accomplished it would take some time before all the obstacles in the way of the Western Indiana's route within the city limits are removed, and consequently no other alternative is left to the Wabash except to make an arrangement with one of the roads in the city for temporary accommodation, or to allow its new line to remain idle which it exercit. which one of the roads in the city for temporary accommodation, or to allow its new line to remain idle, which it cannot well afford, until the Western Indiana difficulties are settled. It is understood that Mr. Gault, the General Manager of the Wabash, has had conferences lately with the managers of the Pan Handle and the Illinois Central, to find accommodation over either one or the other of these roads.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—In the Units INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—In the United States Court to-day a suit was filed by Levi Overholser and John T. Griffin, of Chicago, against the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Conatruction Company, the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill, Bloomfield Railroad Company, and others interested in the narrow-gauge railroad through Sullivan. Compainants claim pay for work performed on the road several years ago as contractors. The case came from Sullivan County, and has been transferred to Chicago for hearing by Judge Drummond.

rd showed on their face that the ca involving a franchise, that consequent cellate Court and no jurisdiction of the is one involving a franchise, that consequing appellate Court had no jurisdiction of peal, and the order remanding the suit y litty. The Judge held that the notice was its face, and intimated that the notice was ve authority from all the compainant of the sustain his motion, and that the maild have to be denied. Mr. Morse, however the suit of the manufacture in which to file affidavits in suit his application, and the Judge finalty grant time until Monday.

THE LAST RAIL.

ITEMS. Mr. T. L. Kimball, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific, announces that on and after July 1 tickets for San Francisco via Kansas City and Denver will be put on sale. Heretofore Cal-ifornia tickets have been sold only via Omaha. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company makes a great flourish of the fact that its earnings from Jan. 1 to the close of the second week of June had increased \$1,080,000. The managers of the road, however, forgut to mention the fact that their road operates nearly three times as many miles as it did one year ago, which puts juite a different light on the exhibit.

quite a different light on the exhibit.

A dispatch from North Adams, Mass., published in yesterday's paper, stated that busines on the Fitchburg route to Boston had been interruted by the falling in of the Hoosac Tunnel. Addispatch received last evening by the agent of the Hoosac Tunnel line in this city states that there is nothing in the report. Workmen were blasting, says the dispatch, to get space for a bulkhead under the central shaft for improvement, and the successive shocks brought down a sertain amount of rubbush as planned for. The rack was all cleared in two hours, and all trains are running through the tunnel as usual.

The Northwestern Ballroad Company an-

25.35 per cent of the Missouri River business, the Burlington 45.15, and the Alton 29.50. Although previous to the award the Rock Island got but 22.26 per cent, yet the managers of the Rock Island thought justice was not done to them, and they forthwith gave notice of an appeal from the award. The Rock Island managers based their action on the ground that during the last year they had nequired an independent line to Kansas City and one to St. Joe, and their facilities for doing a larger Missouri River business than formerly had also been increased. They claimed to be entitled to as large a share of the buriness as the Alton, and threatened to withdraw from the Association if they did not get that much. Under the rules of the Association the appeal and Freeport at 9 a. m. will strive at Chicago at 2:40 p. m., connecting with trains of the Eastern lines leaving Chicago at 3:30 p. m., arriving in New York at 10 p. m. the following day. The Northwestern now runs three trains daily, except Sunday, between Freeport and Chicago, leaving Freeport at 6 a. m., 9 a. m., and 12 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 10:30 a. m., 2:40 p. m., and 6 p. m.

6 p. m.

Mr. Frank H. Clark, General Western Passenger Agent of the Fitchburg Railroad (Hoosac Tunnel route), has issued a special circular announcing that the through sleeping-car to Boston leaving Chicago dally, except Saturday, at 5:15 p. m., via Michigan Central, Canada Southern, New York Central, and the Fitchburg Railroads, will run via the Niagara Branch of the Canada Southern, crossing the Niagara River at Suspension Bridge. A platform has been erected at Niagara Falis Station, and sufficient time will be allowed to passengers to appreciate the beauty

THE CENSUS.

the Enumerators.

Supervisor Wright is still hard at work upon the completion of the census returns. All the enumerators are in the field hunting up the omissions reported to them through The Tribune or other channels, and promise that they will get in everybody by the end of next week. In some cases it turns out that persons reported as not enumerated were down, though no in-

Here are some more cases to be looked up: To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CRICAGO, June 24.—In your yesterday's issue
in account is given of a party refusing to give his name to the Census taker, who mus

his name to the Census taker, who must now suffer whatever penalty the law imposes. Now, sir, it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. What punishment will the law inflict upon the enumerator who deliberately swears he has faithfully done his duty as such enumerator in the district which has been assigned him, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. Several houses were never visited on West Randolph street. I could give you the numbers of several houses,—No. 147 West Randolph street for one,—and I know this communication will bring out many such complaints, and show how few honhouses,—No. 14' West manufaction will bring out and I know this communication will bring out many such complaints, and show how few hon-est men were employed. Yours respectfully, HENRY JOYCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. CHICAGO, June 25.—The census-taker I be-lieve failed to get the names of myself, wife and child, which are as follows, to-wit:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 25.—I think my name was omitted by the census-taker.
JAMES C. ABDILL, 215 State, one flight.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, June 25.—Among many other omis-sions I know of the census enumerator failed to call at Rooms 14 and 23, 170 State street. EDWARD FRENY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 25.—At 3843 Cottage Grove ten
were missed. The census enumerator failed to
all.
E. K. Goss.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 24.— The census-taker has skipped No. 427 West Madison street, second floor. Names: M. Von Platen, M. Runge, and L. P. Campbell; also the man who called on E. F. Nichols only got the names of the family, but did not get the names of about ten boarders. Yours respectfully, MAURICE VON PLATEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. CHICAGO, June 23.—No census-taker has been at my house, 2941 Cottage Grove avenue. Neither has any one called on any of my family. This in answer to your invitation in to-day's TRIBUNE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 25.—John R. Knight, sign painter, boarding at No. 108 East Monroe street, has beer neglected by the census enumerator.

has beer neglected by the census enumerator.

There are probably several thousand names of business-men in this city that will not appear on the census-roll, if a certain case which came under a reporter's notice yesterday' can be taken as an example of the way in which the work is done. A few weeks ago, it is alleged, a mancalled at the Albion House, No. 49 West Madison street, and asked the usual questions about those living in the house. Mr. Parmalee was unable to furnish full particulars, but promised to fill out a blank. He did so the next day, but nobody has since called for it, and about twenty men are consequently left out of the count.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—The census enumerators have completed their work so far as this city is concerned, and the result shows the population of Columbus to be 51,337, which is a gain of 20,063 in ten years.

Forr WAYNE, Ind., June 25.—The population of this city, according to the census just completed, is 25,957, against 17,718 ten years ago.

COURSA JEPSON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, June 24.—From the same article which prompted "J. H." to write the letter in regard to the "Jepson case" headed "Who Will Subscribe?" I had made up my mind to write you a similar one. You may put my name down for \$5, which will be handed you as soon as you announce that you will receive subscriptions for the purpose of employing a first-class attorney to prosecute the parties to the full extent of the law. Very truly yours,

H. F. KRAFT.

[THE TRIBUNE receives such subscriptions.]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Inclosed please find \$1 toward the fund to employ counsel to successfully prosecute those fiends in human form who were guilty of that gross, damnable, and soul-sickening outrage on the poor, strange, and helpless girl Jepson; and I hereby call on every father who loves to see his child pure and virtu-ous to come forward with his mite and swell this "fund," in order that those miscreants may not escape the punishment that their helpous mid-night crime so richly merits.

T. D. G.

THE TRIBUNE also acknowledges the following

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., June 25.—The State Board of Health to-day adopted the following:

"Wheneas, it is the legal duty of this Board the children are a presenting disjournment.

interested in the narrow-gauge railroad through Sullivan. Complainants claim pay for work performed on the road several years ago as contractors. The case came from Sullivan County, and has been transferred to Chicago for hearing by Judge Drummond.

THE WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD A motion was argued yesterday before Judge Tuley to redocket the case of [Hickey vs. The Chicago & Indiana Railroad Company. This case was reversed a short time ago by the Appellate Court and remanded, and the present motion was to have it redocketed in the Circuit Court. Mr. Crawford on behalf of the road objected strenuously on the ground, first, that Mr. Morse, the attorney for Hickey, had no authority to represent a large number of

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

on account of the rain, and will be run to-day, with an additional event in the shape of a handleap for all ages, one mile and an eighth. The peculiar feature of this race is that the owners are allowed to handleap their horses, thus giving every man a chance to put up a feather-weight jockey. The events and starters are as follows:

Chicago Packers' Purse, for all ages two-mile heats: Frank Short, Cammie F., Leon, Omega, Pera, Bettie F., Jim Maione, Cash Clay, Alice Bruce, and Sistova.

Purse race, for all ages, one mile: Mamie R., Blue Lodge, Renown, Moscow, Respond, Rosella, Eli, Rye Bread, and Big Medicine. Ell, Kye Bread, and Big Medicine.

Handicap purse, one and one-eighth miles:

Zeta, 87 pounds: Charile Ross, 85 pounds; Tripoll, 71 pounds: Matagorda, 85 pounds; Genevieve, 85 pounds; Long Sick, 80 pounds; Babee,
80 pounds. In the pools last night Hindoo, Blue
Lodge, Tripoli, and Peru were the favorits.

The first race will be called promptly at 2:30
o'clock.

The Canadian stable, which includes Mark I Lottery, and Ada Glenn, left for home la night. They were all out of condition.

. W. Tho

Time-2:2514: 2:2214: 2:30. NEW YORK, June 25.—Coney Island Jockey

CEDAR BAPIDS BACES.

starters, and the race was won by Minnie Max-field, in three straight heats, Jessie Dixon sec-ond, Fairmount third, Mat Kirkwood fourth. Time, 2:29; 2:29; 2:30%. In the 2:43 class, for a purse of \$300, there were eight starters, and the race was won by Careless, in three straight heats, Doubtful Girl second, Belmont Prince third. Time, 2:344; 2:334; 2:35%. This has been the most successful meeting of the Trotting Association ever held here.

CHICAGO VS. WORCESTER. The most interesting game of the season in this city occurs to-day, when Chicago meets Worcester for the first time at home. The White Stockings have beaten Worcester three times by small majorities, and recognize in this nine one of their most formidable opponents. NATIONALS VS. ALBANYS.



London Truth.

London

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but \$8 a set.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. eck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street. Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roes, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

BRADLEY - WOODLE - June 22, at Birdsne hapel, Elmhurst, by the Rev. Allan S. Woodle, Mi 'anny S. Woodle, of Elmhurst, and Matthews Bradley, of Georgetown, Ky. DEATHS,

HERRICK-June & Nestie Herrick, aged 7 years and 3 months, beloved child of Barnet and Gust eral from her late residence, No. 32 East Indi-t., on Sunday, June 27, 10 a. m.

Mr. William M. Boyle, for many years a resident of this city, and connected with Dexter Park and the present Jockey Club, was in the city yesterday, en route from Wisconsin to St. Louis, his home now being in the city at the other end of the bridge. "The Count "looks well, and has made hosts of friends in St. Louis.

TOLEDO, O., June 25.—The June meeting of the Tri-State Fair Association closed to-day with air attendance. Following is the summary: Two-forty class; \$600, divided:

Time—2:30½; 2:31; 2:32.

Two-twenty-five class, pacing; purse \$800, dirided:

Time-2:30%; 2:55; 2:31. Free-for-all; purse \$1,000, divided:

Club races:
Selling race, 2-year-olds, five furiongs: Sir Hugh, 1; Gossip and Bridceake ran a dead heat for second places Time, 1:03.

The next race, one-and-three-quarter miles, was won by Glenmore, Report second, Ferida third. Time, 3:04.

The third race, one-and-a-quarter miles, was won by Scotilla, Harold second, the rest far in the rear. Time, 2:13%.

The hurdle-race, mile heats, was won by Bay Rum, Gallagher second, the rest ruled out. Time, 11:51%; 1:52; 1:57. Gallagher won the first heat.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 25.—There was a large attendance at the races to-day. In the 2:28 class, for a purse of \$500, there were signaturers, and the race was won by Minnie Max.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The National of this city to-day defeated the Albanys by score of 16 to 3.

THE RIFLE. ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM TO SHOOT AT DOLLYMOUNT. CLONTARF, June 25.—The six men selected to compose the team on the American side for the contest at Dollymount practiced to-day. They fired only five shots at 800 and 900 yards, but a full round at 1,000 yards. The result was as fol-



Now is the time to select a fine road wagon or a comfortable, well finished business buggy from the large and elegant stock of Studebaker Bros., 151 and 153 Wabash avenue.

MARRIAGES

HAYS—The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte McClure Hays will take piace from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Whitehead, No. 223 Michigan-av., this (Saturday) afternoon at 2:38 o'clock. [37] Pittsburg and Cartisle (Pa.) and Madison (Ind.) papers will piease copy.

McKENNA—June 23, at his late residence, No. 300 Archer-av., after a long and painful lilness, Bernard McKenna, aged 63 years and 7 months, one of Chicago's pioneors, being a resident of this city forty-five years. He was a native of the County Monahan, Ireland. reland. His tuneral will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock, rom his late residence to St. Bridget's Church, from hence to Calvary by carriages. Friends of the de-cased are invited to attend. ceased are invited to attend.

JAYOUX—June 24, at South Evansion, ill., Herber Walker, infant son of Elbert E. and Hattie Jayou.

Est Dubuque and Minnesota papers please copy.

SULLIVAN—June E. 188, Mortimor J. Sulivan ared 18 years if months and 9 days, second son o Michael Sulivan and kills Dunne, at their residence No. 278 South La Salle-st.

Funeral notice bereafter.

Est Milwaukee papers please copy.

MCKECHNEY—At 280 Ohio-st., June 24, Royal Hills on of John and Caroline McKechney, aged Missouth HERRICK June 28. Nests University and Missouth HERRICK June 28. Nests University and Missouth HERRICK June 28. Nests University and Sumonths HERRICK June 28. Nests University and Missouth HERRICK Missouth HERRI

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIFTH
Ward Veteran Club this evening at 8 o'clock at
the dub-room, 125 Archer-av.

Miscellanco
B. P. JACOBS WILL CON
class at the Sunday-school 2
oil Hail at noon to-day.

Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT. Regular Trade Sale Tuesday, June 29, 9:30 a. m.

Seasonable and Desirable Goods to Clear.

CLOTHING.

Ladies' Sults, Hosiery, Shetland Shawls, Cutlery, Embroideries, Overalls Embrolderies, Straw Goods, Mosquito Bars, Fur Hats, Suspenders All-Wool Jeans, Notions,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

A Very Superior Line, which will include Bleached Table Damasks, Turkey Red Damasks, Bor-dered Loom Damasks, Extra Heavy Crashes, Turkey Red Doylies, German Linen Towels, Extra Size and Weight; 8-4 Linen Covers, with Red Borders; 7-14 Fattern Table Cloths, Pure Linen, Bleached, and Brown; Perfect; Warranted. We shall also sell another Bankrupt Stock of Mis-cellaneous Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, July 1, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE, 9:30 This Morning. Parlor Suits.

Chamber Sets. CARPETS New Misfits and Good Used Carpets.
I Household Goods, General Merchan A Butcher Shop Outfit. 84 and 85 Randoln

WEDDING GIFTS.

WEDDING STYLE, QUALITY GUARANTEED and PRICES LOW. Hamilton, Shourds & Co., STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS., MUSIC-HALL.

OUR GOODS for YOUR REGULARS STOCK. We have BARGAINS for every LIVE MERCHANT. Send to our near ouse for our Reduced Price List. BUTLER BROS. New York, 312 Broadwa Boston, 36 & 35 Chauncy-Chicago, 220, 322 Randolph

HAIN 7 Bermardt Wave.

6 per cent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Pa Railway Co. Bonds.

Payable in 1910. And secured by a Pirst Mortgage on the Chicago & Pacific Division

Of the Railways of that Company, Interest Payable Semi-Annually in New York on Jan. 1 and July 1. Issue authorized by the Laws of the States of Wis-consin and Illinois.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway pany at the beginning of this year owned and ated 2.281 miles or Railway. It has obtained the trolling interest in the Chicago & Paelle Rail

t. Paul Railway Company, now being i TRST LIEN ON SAID CHICAGO & PA he cost of which is estimated from \$50,000 to 8 PHE TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS WILL BO BOUT TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A M OF COMPLETED ROAD; BUT DEDUCTING THE OST OF THE BRIDGE, IT WILL REDUCE TO

ER MILE.
The Capital Stock of the Chicago, Milwankee & Staul Railway Company is
\$11,279,485 of Preferred Stock, and
15,404,261 Common Stock. faking together \$37,688,744

During the entire existence of this C lends of 7 per cent per annum on the Pr nave been paid, with an occasional divi-common Stock, which for the year 1879 a THE GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR IS THE GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR MY
AMOUNTED TO \$10.012.010.75; THE MAT
EARNINGS, AFTER DEDUCTING THE OPERATING EXPENSES, WERE \$4,530,024.32. After
payment of interest on the total bonded debt there
remained a profit for said year of \$3,551,617.48,
making a balance of undivided income to the list of
January, 180, of \$3,551,557.79, out of which the
dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock for
the second half of the year 1870, due April 15, has been
paid, leaving a balance of \$2.00 Milks income for for-

paid, leaving a balance of \$2.32,48.32 income for for-mer years undivided.

THE EARNINGS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAU-KEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT TEAR SHOW AN INCREASE OF \$1,172,000 AGAINST THE SAME PERIOD OF LAST TEAR. The colling stock of 20 locomotives and 7.334 cars of various descrip-tions.

bonds of said Company, in consequence of the rais placed upon a terminal division. THE LIKE PREI ERENCE MAY BE EXPECTED FOR THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO AND PA CIFIC DIVISION, WHICH ENJUYS A LIKE AD-VANTAGE.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, VISS-Pre The undersigned having secured control of the above described loan, offer the same for public subscription

At the price of 103 1-2 and accrued interest to date of delivery Subscriptions will be received until 30th

day of June, 1880, but the right is re-served to withdraw the loan from the Subscriptions will at the same time be

DEUTSCHE VEREINSBANK Of Frankfort o. M., And the Bonds will be placed on the Stock Exchange there, giving purchasers the advantage of an international market. Bonds awarded to be delivered and paid

for July 2, 1880. KUHN, LOEB & CO., 31 Nassau-st., New York.

"THE FAIR." SPECIAL BARGAINS **LEHMANN'S**

For the Trade. 4-Ball Croquet, 40c set.
8-Ball Croquet, 70c set.
8-Ball Croquet, 70c set.
50 gross No. 4 French Blacking, 34 gross.
100 gross 4-qt. Milk Puns, pressed, 80c daes.
50 doz. Bukk Saues, \$4.50 dozen.
10-qt. Betinned Rinsing Puns, \$3.75 dozen.
14-qt. Retinned Rinsing Puns, \$3.75 dozen.
15-qt. Retinned Rinsing Puns, \$3.75 dozen.
15-qt. Retinned Rinsing Puns, \$1.50 gross.
8-bot-tipped Lead Pencils, \$1.45 gross.
5,000 reams Writing Puper, all grades, 12ch.
200 gross Tin Teuspoons, \$1.50 gross.
200 gross Tin Teuspoons, \$1.50 gross.
225 doz. Cast Hatchets, \$1.40 dozen.
500 doz. Cast Hummers, 90c dozen.
500 doz. Genuine British Sox, \$1.50 doz.

JOBS AND LEADERS

It will be to your advantage, if you want anything in our line, to call at the Wholesale Department of E. J. LEHMANN,

Cor. State and Adams-sts

YOUR OLD CLEANED, and REP of CLEANED, No. 2016, No. 2016

COLLECTION AGENCY.

PRICE,

The I of

POR SAL FOR ZOL

ZOL 75 ets. (Who will s

r cent Co. Bonds.

in 1910. Pirst Mortgage on the acific Division

GS FOR THE YEAR 1879 12,819.78; THE NET

HE CHICAGO, MILWAU-LWAY FOR THE FIRST PRESENT YEAR SHOW 175,006 AGAINST THE THAR. The rolling stock of last year was composed a cars of various descrip-

on some construction of the value of the value vision. THE LIKE PREFECTED FOR THE FIRST THE CHICAGO AND PAHENJUYS A LIKE AD-

FORTH, Vice-Pre

aving secured control d loan, offer the same

e of 103 1-2

t to date of delivery

but the right is re-

the loan from the

EREINSBANK fort o. M.,

ving purchasers the rnational market. be delivered and paid

EB & CO., ., New York.

ANN'S

Trade.

taper, all grades sters, \$2 dozen. ss, \$1.50 gross. ons, \$3 gross. \$1.50 dozen. s, \$0c dozen.

s, 90c dozen. sh Sox, \$1.50 doze ames, 92c dozen.

r advantage, if you ur line, to call at the ent of

HMANN.

d Adams-sts.

82, 83, or 85 for a sample ox by express, of the best in America, put up ele-and strictly pure. Refer-licago. Address THES, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

S CANDIES,

Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 18 & SO STATE ST.

CLEANING.

866. Dresson, Shawis, Silks, Velvots, Merinos and Goods, &c., also Gents' r, handsomely dyed and at smail expense. Orders i and returned by express. U.G. *ECH WALZ. Fancy Steam Dye House, ols-st. 25 West Madison-190 South Clark-st. Chi-

LEADERS

Blacking, \$4 gross.

101. pressed, \$0c dosen.

50 dosen.

50 dosen.

50 Pans, \$3 dosen.

51 Pans, \$3.75 dosen.

51 1.50 gross.

101. prades, 13c lb.

102. prades, 13c lb.

placed on the Stock

Light of Asia,
by Edwin Arnold. Former price, \$1.50. Beauring hervier type; price five cents. of that Company. Thos. Hughes' John Stuart Mill's

Baron Munchausen. Travels and Surprising Adventures.

Bougeoise type; price five cen

Mary Queen of Scots'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Literary

Revolution

Macaulay's

Carlyle's

Vicar of Wakefield, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress **Private Theatricals.**

Stories and Ballads Leaves from the Diary Short stories of thrillingst; price three cents.

Booksellers only one dealer in each town) liarge list of standard books, which million volumes, because the people Literary Revolution. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE.

Tribune Building, New York, John B. Alden, Manager. Wick, 24 State-st.

THE FAMOUS

TAUCHNITZ EDITIONS

F. H. HEAD.

40 Madison-st. PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

The Life and Public Services of WINFIELD SCOTT

HENRY A. SUMNER & CO., Publishers, Lakeside Building, Chicago

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. ZOLA'S "NANA,"

ZOLA'S "L'ASSOMMOIR."

75 cts. each in paper, or \$1.00 in cloth. Sold by Booksellers and News Agents, and published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

MRS. SWISSHELM'S NEW BOOK, "Half a Century,"

ls Now Ready for sale. Price \$1.50 by mail. Liberal discount to the trade. Address
J. G. SWISSHELM, Chicago.

"Does Vivisection Pay?" SEE JULY SCRIBNER.

ACCUSATION.

You dare not lift the curtain of your eyes, And let me turn on Truth's great jets of light. Actress Deceit, and her support of Lies, You know would stand there, naked, in my sight. How duped I was! I thought the play a fact; beceit herself I deemed the soul of honor; And they seemed full of talent and of tact— Those smiling Lies that flocked to wait upon her

Well drilled they were, and skillfully they played; Each held his own, in speech, or song, or dance; But, grown too sure, success at last betrayed, And io! I saw the whole farce at a glance.

I held the strong glass, Reason, to my eyes, And what had seemed so lovely and so fair I saw in all its wretched. made-up guise, And turned away in pity and despair.

Put out the lights, and let the actors creep Down the back stairs, and silent hide away Where in the darkness they can lie and weep At the poor profits of their played-out play. ELLA WHEELER.

The Nullified Indiana Amendments-

Motives of the Court.

Indianapolis Journal, June 24.

Courts of law look at the natural results and probable motives of human actions. An act is supposed to be done to produce the result which it does produce, and to spring from the motives which are likely to have caused it. Applying this rule to the decision of the Supreme Court overthrowing the constitutional amendments, we submit that the following facts furnish proof that the Judges were actuated by improper motives:

that the Judges were actuated by improper motives:

1. The fact that the Democratic leaders desired the overthrow of the amendments. Proof: Their efforts to defeat them at the polis and the speeches of Gen. Manson and Secretary Shanklin to the Hendricks Club.

2. The fact that the Democratic newspapers knew before the cause was argued that the amendments would be overthrown.

3. The fact that the spring election showed a Republican majority of over 3,00 votes, thus making it plain that a fair election would give Indiana to the Republicans.

4. That the investigation of Senator Voorhees' Exodus Committee showed that the Republicans were not importing votes, and that only the Democratic party would suffer by a constitutional provision protecting the ballot-box.

5. The indecent haste with which the opinion was promulgated, which can only be accounted for upon the hypothesis that Indiana must be made an October State in order to influence the Cincinnati Convention.

6. The fact that the only telegram sent to Cin-

for upon the hypothesis made an October State in order to influence the made an October State in order to influence the Checkman of the fact that the only telegram sent to Cinsinant by Gov. Hendricks was one announcing the decision, and that it was sent in hot haste.

7. The fact that two of the most active partisans of the bench formally dissented, but wrote no opinion, one of them being a delegate to Cincinnati, and an especial champion of Gov. Hendricks.

Cheinnati, and an especial champion of Gov. Hendricks.

8. The fact that Mr. Rice, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, was waiting in a room adjacent to that occupied by the Judges, and was directed to telegraph the news.

9. The fact that "a grave and revered Judge" directed the Secretary to "telegraph the boys; they will be glad to know about it.

10. The fact that the policy of the Democratic leaders has always been to defeat all laws intended to secure the purity of elections, and that the decision is in precise harmony with that long-established policy.

11. The fact that the reasons given for the conclusion reached are so feeble that even the Seatine cannot offer one word in defense of the Judgment.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Memories of My Exile"-By Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot.

The Egyptian Religion-Diary of Madame D'Arblay-Life of Mozart.

The Undiscovered Country-Half a Century-Magazines-Books Received.

Literary Notes-Art Publications-Art and Scientific Notes.

MEMORIES OF MY EXILE. To many Americans the name of Louis Kossuth is to-day only a memory. By the masses both name and man have been forgotten. His book is like a voice from the tomb, he has been silent so many years in this busy, noisy world. It is nearly thirty years since he landed on our It is nearly thirty years since he landed on our shores as the Nation's guest. America then rang with the name of Kossuth. Associations were formed to aid the Hungarians to secure their independence. He was welcomed as the representative of a republic strangled to death by a violation of international law. His eloquent voice was attentively heard by listening thousands. He addressed deputations and neetings in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and many other cities, urging the acknowledgment of the claims of his beloved land to independence and the interference of the United States jointly with England in behalf of the principle of non-intervention, which would allow the nations of Europe fair play in a new struggle for liberty.

which would allow the nations of Europe fair play in a new struggle for liberty. But Republican France became an Empire within a fortnight of his arrival here, and despite the general sympathy with and admiration for him contributions came in but slowly. His intended uprising in Hungary proved abortive, and he himself became and is still an exile from his own land.

Our interest in Kossuth and in Hungary is again awakened by the appearance of the work to which he has devoted the last years of his life, entitled, "Memories of My Exile," the first volume of which is now before us. Kossuth is a forcible, earnest, and eloquent writer. His pen is still vigorous, and his energy undiminished. Although dealing largely with the deeds of others, he tells enough of himself to give a pleasing personsility to this work. There are no gossipy details of Court life. But his story of alternating success and failure acquires a pathetic interest when we see how the failures predominated, and how, despite his gallant struggles, his Hungary remained an Austrian province and is still firmly ruled by the House of Hapsburg.

of Hapsburg.

In this book we have no biographical sketch.

Kossuth does not profess to have attempted to write an autobiography. He describes Hungary's attempts to recover her lost autonomy.

Of necessity he deedle on the control of necessity he dwells on the various European wars and their histories so far as the Hungarian question had any remote or direct connection with them. We see how, led by promises never fulfilled, hope alternated with despair in the breasts of the patriotic exiles. And finally we find in Louis Kossuth to-day the same noble patriotism, the same boldly-expressed hatred of tyranny, the same defiance of the usurping power; the same confidence in a bright future, which have never deserted him, and which made him for a time the successful leader of his people, to whose voice even now they listen eagerly with a twe the successful leader of his people, to whose voice even now they listen eagerly and respectfully. His "Memories" will be read with profit and with interest by thousands. While his style is peculiar, somewhat over-rhetorical and redundant, nevertheless it is strong, passionate writing. He has not produced a popular history. But he has furnished rich material for the historian. He teaches the highest of all moral lessons. His own life points the moral of his "Memories of My Exile."

Some time ago The Tribune published extracts from this work covering the interview with Prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards Napoleon III.) which constitutes the most important part of these first chapters. In another part of the book Kossuth thus refers to his visit to America:

the book Kossuth thus refers to his visit to America:

"When at Boston, twenty-seven years ago, 1 stepped on the grand staircase which leads up to the superb building of the Capitol, in the open portice of which stood, bareheaded, the Senators and Deputies of the State of Massachusetts, with their Presidents and the Governor of the State at their head, in order to pay the tribute of esteem and brotherly sympathy—in my person—to the Hungarian nation, which had succumbed under the weight of the violated law of nations, I perceived the triumphal arch erected in front of the building, bearing the coat of arms of the State of Massachusetts, with this inscription: 'Ense petit piacidam sub libertate quietem,' and underneath it these words quoted from one of my speeches:

"There is a community in the destinies of humanity."

"I wrote to Francis Deak that the power the Hungarian question possessed, as a factor in political calculations, 'was a great acquisition, and to surrender it would be a crime.'
"It was surrendered.
"A Hungarian question may exist; I believe it does exist hidden deep in hearts, but not before the world.
"There are no longer Hungarian refugees.
"I, with my sons and a few faithful friends, stand alone—forsaken, solitary wanderers in the desert.

"I, with my sons and a few faithful friends, stand alone—forsaken, solitary wanderers in the desert.

"To me, the old wanderer who has arrived at the verge of his grave, who has no hope in the future, and m whose past there is no consolation, the conviction of my heart says that, as it was right once in the controversy with the enemies of my country, so am I now in the diversity of opinion with my own nation; I am right.

"The Judge of the World' will decide."
And in a letter to a member of the Hungarian Parliament, written after his Preface was published, he speaks somewhat bitterly of his present position:

"Collegno, Al Barraccone, Nov. 19, 1879.—Dear Friend: You were kind enough to undertake the task of arranging my writings for the press. Since then, however, my position has undergone a material change, to which it may be your duty to call the reader's attention. In my Preface and in the 'Memories' about to be published I appear as a member of the Hungarian nation.

This qualification of being a Hungarian, however, has in the last few days been turned into an anachronism by the law passed by the representatives of the Hungarian nation.

That Hungarian people, in whose elevation to the rank of citizens I had a small share, has chosen representatives who have decided that he who, though a born Hungarian, resides without authorization ten years abroad, loses his qualification as a Hungarian critizen truless he goes houre to become a member of a community, or unless he presents himself at an Austro-Hungarian Consulte. What may be its voted, I do not understand. What may be its

"But the law has been passed.
"I have now been thirty years abroad, and certainly not with the sanction of the Austro-Hungarian Government.
"I do not acknowledge the present state of Hungary to be legitimate, because it clashes with the inalienable right of existence of the Hungarian mation. I cannot, therefore, become the member of a community, because I should thereby incur obligations as a subject which are opposed to my national feeling of justice. Of course I cannot present myself to an Austrian Consul, because I do not acknowledge his authority over me. I will not become an apostate. "Therefore I, as well as my children, will belong to the outcasts.

"Along with some Hungarians we are the only men all over the world who are not members of any nation. We are the Parians of the world.
"My sons, who have yet a life before them, after having, from love of their country, wasted the better part of It on a footing with galley-slaves—I e., without being possessed of the rights of citizens—will, nay, they must, look out for themselves not to remain Parians of the world. I shall remain one. Please remind my readers, therefore (if readers there should be any); that where in these writings they meet with me as a Hungarian they put the word 'late' or the word 'outcast' before it. Driven from the bosom of my mother, I shall retailate by bearing unchangeable, faithful, filial love until my death. With kind compilments, your friend,

These extracts will suffice to give some idea of the general scope of the work. Letters, documents, and speeches fill up its pages.

Some interesting facts in connection with the publication of his "Memories" are given in a letter from an intimate friend of Kossuth's. There is a literary association (the Atheneum) in Hungary, formed for the purpose of providing substantial reading for the public at the least possible price. The President and Secretary of the Association came to Baraccone and persuaded Gov. Kossuth to sell them a part of his manuscripts. He constal by Jan. I. Kossuth's sons h

THE EGYPTIAN RELIGION. The religion of the ancient Egyptians has been long discussed by students of antiquity with a great variety of judgments. The more recent discoveries since the decipherment of the hieroglyphics have shed much light on this subject. Among the more reliable Egyptologists of our day is M. Le Page Renouf, who has lately delivered the second series of the Hibbert lect-ures in England. These lectures have just been published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons in a small volume of 270 pages. They con-stitute one of the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of the Egyptian religion that have appeared. The volume will greatly aid all students of ancient religion, and ought to have

students of ancient religion, and ought to have a place in every good library. No clergyman should be without it. Of course, all the opinions expressed by the learned author are not to be accepted without question; but in most respects his views are well fortified.

The first lecture is occupied with "The Sources of Information Respecting the Ancient Egyptian Religion." In this fecture the author shows how the early Christian and heathen writers fell into error in relation to this subject, and how greatly the world is indebted to the recovery of the ancient Egyptian language for a better knowledge of the Egyptian religion, since most of the texts that have been deciphered are found to be of a religious character.

with Prince Louis Napoteon (atterwards Augopart of these first chapters. In another part of
the book Kossuth thus refers to his visit to
America.

America.

Atterpoed on the grand staircase which leads up to
the superbuilding of the Capitol, in the soand Deputies of the State of Massachusetts,
with their Presidents and the Goternor of the
of esteem and brotherly sympatiny—in my person—to the Hungarian nution, which had to
offer the state of the state of the state
and Deputies of the State of Massachusetts,
with their Presidents and the Goternor of the
of esteem and brotherly sympatiny—in my person—to the Hungarian nution, which had to
an in the state of the state of the
offer the state of the
offer the state of the

DIARY OF MME. D'ARBLAY. Mme. D'Arblay, or Frances Burney, was born in England in 1752, and is celebrated as the author of "Evelina," a novel of London fash-tonable life, published in 1778, and which Lord Macaulay says was "the first tale written by a woman that lived or deserved to live." The "Diary and Letters" are now first given to the public in an American edition, having been published in England, after her death, in 1842, published in England, after her death, in 1842, and being almost, if not entirely, out of print. The "Diary" opens with the publication of "Evelina" in her 28th year, and comes down to 1840, when she died at the age of 88. She speaks of it herself as "a journal in which I shall confess every thought,—shall open my whole heart." It is, therefore, a graphic record of her own eventful life in London, at the Court of Queen Charlotte, and in France, and gives us valuable pictures of the manners and customs of her times, with numerous anecdotes of contemporary celebrities. In the Edinbury Recieve in 1843, Macaulay wrote an admirable review of this work. "It is for the most part written in her earliest and best manner," he said, "in true woman's English, clear, natural, and lively." Of her literary worth he said: "Miss Burney did for the English drama, and she did it in a better way. She first showed that a tale might be written, in which both the fashionable and the vulgar side of London might be exhibited with great force, and with broad comic humor, and yet which should not contain a single line inconsistent with rigid morality or even with virgin delicacy. Most of the popular novels which preceded 'Evelina' were such as no lady could, without confusion,

own that she had read. The very name of novel was held in horror among religious people. Miss Burney took away the reproach which lay on a most useful and delightful species of composition. Her appearance is an important epoch in our literary history."

It is impossible to add anything to this merited praise from the master-hand of England's historian. As years have rolled on novel-writers have multiplied, and among the successful composers of works of fiction are now enrolled the names of many of the other sex. "Evelina" and "Cecilia" have been surpassed in many respects by works of more recent issue. They now seem quaint and old-fashioned. But the praise bestowed upon them was none the less merited then, nor was Miss Burney's title to the first rank among female novelists questioned. The sketches of real life and real character in her "Diary and Letters" will always have a peculiar charm and retain a firm hold on public favor. Of portions of them we may, perhaps, become somewhat weary, particularly of the narrative after the death of Johnson, and the prolixity and repetitions of details and unimportant incidents in her Court life in attendance on Queen Chariotte. But the greater portion of these two volumes is intensely interesting, the style natural and unfettered, the egotism pardonable and to be expected. Many much more pretentious works have contained less instructive material and contributed less to the reader's pleasure. "She lived to be a classic. Time set on her fame before she went hence that seal which is seldom set except on the fame of the departed." It is strange that the work should never until now have been reprinted in an American edition.

(Diary and Letters of Mme, D'Arblay, Revised and Edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, In Two Volumes. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price \$4.)

Dr. Nohl's "Life of Mozart" was first published in two volumes. It was, and is still, one of the best and fullest of the many lives of the great musician published,—Outlicheff's work ranking first as the standard authority. A ranking first as the standard authority. A popular series of biographies of great men, entitled "Biographies Universelies," having been undertaken and successfully maintained, Dr. Nohl condensed his work to correspond with the other publications of the series, and the little volume before us is a translation of that shorter "Life of Mozart." Under the circumstances we have an exceptionally accurate and interesting popular work, one thoroughly readable and enjoyable, and furnishing all that most readers have the time to digest about one of the greatest of the world's great men. The last popular book on the same subject that we remember to have seen was a sort of romance by Rau, very charmingly written, but idealizing the theme and necessarily omitting many of the facts which are necessary to a proper understanding and appreciation of the difficulties and troubles that beset the composer's life.

necessary to a proper understanding and appreciation of the difficulties and troubles that beset the composer's life.

Mozart has often been compared with other great men, Shakspeare, Göthe. Beethoven, Haydn, etc., but the truest parallel of all is that between him and Raphael. A writer, signing himself "C. F. P.," in a recent publication, draws an apt comparison between the two, and says: "In the works of both we admire the same marvelous beauty and refinement, the same pure harmony and ideal truthfulness; we also recognize in the two men the same intense delight in creation, which made them regard each fresh work as a sacred task, and the same gratitude to their Maker for His divine gift of genius. The influence of each upon his art was immeasurable; as painting has but one Raphael, so music has but one Mozart." In rereading his life we are struck not only gifth his extraordinary genius and his wonderful natural abilities, but also with the patience and severity of his studies to develop his taients. He was not content to be considered a phenomenon; he almed from the start to be a master. He was not only an easy and prolific composer; he was also first among the performers of his time.

This life of Mozart, to which the publishers have given such a charming dress that it is attractive to the eye as well as to the mid, is the

This life of Mozart, to which the publishers have given such a charming dress that it is attractive to the eye as well as to the mind, is the first of a series of similar works, of which "Beethoven" will probably come next. The work of the translator has apparently been carefully and faithfully done.

(Biographies of Musicians: Mozart. By Louis Nohl. Translated by J. J. Lalor. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price \$1.25.)

HALF A CENTURY. Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm—a lady needing no introduction to readers of THE TRIBUNE—has just published a book of nearly 400 pages, with the above title. It embraces an account of her stirring, active life, with incidents connected with the most distinguished men and women with whom she has come in contact during the with whom she has come in contact during the last fifty years. Mrs. Swisshelm states the object of her book, which is of course mainly biographical, in the preface: "To supply one quota of the inside history of the great Abolition War is the primary object of this work. . . Another object is to give an inside history of the hospitals during the War of the Rebellion. A third object is to give an analysis of the ground which produced the Woman's Rights agitation, and the causes which limited its influence. A fourth is to illustrate the forces of education and the mutability of human character, by a personal narrative of one who, in 1836, would have broken an engagement rather than permit her name to an engagement rather than permit her name to appear in print, even in the announcement of marriage; and who, in 1850; had as much newspaper-notoriety as any man of that time, and was singularly indifferent to the praise or blame of the press." In carrying out these objects, Mrs. Swisshelm has achieved success to a marked degree in regard to the fourth object, and has a very interesting story in connection with the second. "Half a Century" is a very readable book. The author's vigorous style is well known and properly appreciated, and in the volume before us she is at her best. We might quote many interesting pages, but prefer recommending the an engagement rather than permit her name to

fore us she is at her best. We might quote many interesting pages, but prefer recommending the book to the attention of those who, being interested in the writer, will feel a natural interest in the history of her work. Her experiences have been varied and exciting and her narrative holds the reader's attention to the close. (Half a Century. By Jane Grey Swisshelm. Chicago. Price \$1.50.) THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.

We have received the advance sheets of Mr. Howells' last story, which is concluded in this month's Allantic. A multitude of readers have already pronounced their opinion upon it as they eagerly read chapter after chapter in slow already pronounced their opinion upon it as they eagerly read chapter after chapter in slow serial form. It is a grand, good novel, and an admirable one. Mr. Howells' style is always charming. Each of his books, with possibly two exceptions, has been more attractive and interesting than its predecessor. The bright play of humor and fact in the little "Wedding Journey"; followed by the improbable yet sonaturally-drawn situations and plots in the "Lady of the Arcostook." Then his delightful books of travel, invested with a charm peculiarly their own, and only equaled recently by Symond's "Sketches." "The Undiscovered Country" is an advance on its predecessors, and we are much mistaken if it does not rank as his best work. The motif of the story is entirely new and original, but none the less interesting. The treatment of Spiritualism is masterly, and in the description of life among the Shakers their peculiar tenets are most admirably stated, and, by the mode of statement, condemned. Mr. Howells has a marvelous faculty for observing and rare skill indepicting character and describing scenery. These qualities have placed the author among the first of American novelists. His last work will not detruct from his well-earned fame. The defects in the pian or shortcomings in treatment do not impair the interest felt by the reader in the gradual development of the story.

(The Undiscovered Country, By William D. the story. (The Undiscovered Country. (The Undiscovered Country. Howells, Boston: Houghton, Midlin & Co. Price \$1.50.)

Brentano's Monthly for July is filled with dis-cussions of topics appropriate to the season. The Rifle, Canoeing, Athletics, Aquatics, Yacht-ing, Base-Ball, Billiards, Chess, and kindred sub-jects are handled by those who understand their themes. Archery and Bicycling have departments to themselves. Brentano's is the best magazine of outdoor sports, for gentlemen, in this country. mis country.

—Potter's American Monthly for July presents

—Potter's American Monthly for July presents its readers with the following list of articles: "The Search of the Antiquary"; "Civilization vs. Nature"; "America's Song Composers—XIV. James G. Clark"; "Cathedral and Cathedral Towns," II.; "The Mystery of a Life Revealed," I.; "Authorship and Literature," II.; "Kate's Cameos"; "Dwellers in Silence"; "Rosewater"; "Notes and Queries"; "Home and Society"; "Literature and Art"; "Wit and Humor." Many of these articles are quite fully illustrated.

—The leading articles in the American Naturalist for July are: "The Use of Agricultural Fertilizers by the American Indians and the Early English Colonists," by G. Browne Gooden; "A Sketch of Comparative Embryology—IV. The Embryology of Sponges." by Charles Sedgwick Minot; "List of the Birds of the Willamette Valley, Oregon," by O. B. Johnson; "A Botanist in Southern tailifornia," by Joseph F. James; "Progress of American Carcinology in 1879." by J. S. Kingsley; and "The Structure of the Eye of Trilobites," by A. S. Packard, Jr.

—The Californian for July maintains the high-

J. S. Kingsley; and "The Structure of the Eye of Trilobites," by A. S. Packard, Jr. "

—The Californian for July maintains the high reputation already acquired by this excellent periodical. Its table of contents is full and interesting, and the articles well-considered and ably written. Among the topics treated in the current number are: "The Great Bronze God": "How Dr. Whitman Saved Oregon": "A Legend of Conhuila"; "Female Bohemian Life in Boston"; "The Interoceanic Canal"; "The Naval Resources of China"; "Seven Letters"; "The Death of the Sun"; "A Straight Manzanita"; "A Mountain Fire"; "The Protestant Hero of the XVII. Century"; and others.

—The Atlantic Monthlyfor July contains: "The Stillwater Tragedy," XIV—XVII, by Thomas B. Aldrich; "The Saffron Fly—a Legend of Britany," by Rose Terry Cooke; "Incidents of the Capture of Richmond," by George F. Shepley; "Hrewn's Betreat." by Anna Eichberg: "Passing," by Alice W. Brotherton: "Wintering on Etna," by S. P. Langley: "Unfulfillment," by Frances L. Bushnell; "A French Comic Dramatist," by J. Brander Matthews; "Confederation in Canada." by Frederic G. Mather; "Reminiscences of Washington—V., The Van Buren Administration, 1837-1841"; Becords of W. M.

ered Country, "XXIII.—XXVIII., by W. D. How-ells; "King Lear (Second Article)—Plot and Per-sonages," by R. Grant White; "Some Recent Novels"; "American Colonial History"; "Sher-er's Diderot"; "Literature for Schools" "Mind in the Lower Animals"; "The Contributors' Club."

Serümer for July, för instance, we notice a paper on "The Norwegian Poet and Dramatist, Björnsterne Björnson," by his former countryman, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; an article descriptive of an excursion to "The Heart of the California Alpa," by John Muir; "To Coney Island," by William H. Bishop: Russa is treated of in Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great"; the scene of "The Grandissmes" is laid in Louislans; Gen. McClellan gives an account of his trip to Sicily; George Parsons Lathrop, in "The Soreery of Madjoon," writes of the curse of China,—opium-eating; the negro element is touched on in Miss Hopkins' amusing little sketch; George M. Grant does full justice to "Canada"; Ernest Ingersoil writes interestingly of Denver, Col.; and Charles F. Thwing gives an account of the experience of "The Japanese and Chinese Students in Americas"; while Mrs. Laura Winthrop Johnson travels all over Europe in "La Sonnambula."

—St. Nicholas for July has a patriotic flavor appropriate to the season: and, in an article written and illustrated by Mr. Daniel Beard, it tells the boys and girls how to celebrare the Fourth of July with "Paper Balloons." The frontispiece illustrates a stirring incident in the Revolutionary War: young "Elizabeth Zane Saving a Fort" garrisoned by a few patriots against 500 Indians under a Tory leader. There is a picture of the heroic deed of a young dragoon—one of Phil Kearney's famous Twenty—in the Mexican War. The career of the brave and noble Montgomery—one of the Generals of "Tom"s Anti-Fire-Cracker League" suggests a pleasant way for live boys and girls to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" appropriately, without fire-crackers. There is a short story of life in a Southern State, by Frank R. Stockton; another of life in Australia, with a picture of a lad's narrow escape from the fury of the black natives; and a story of a smail but lively little New England chatter-box, entitled "Dame Darden and Little Mr. Babe," and illustrated by F. H. Lungren. Number IV. of "The Major's Big-Talk Stories" tells of "A See

LITERARY NOTES. Mr. Julian Hawthorne has thoughts of going

to Japan next autumn. -Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historical writer, has University.

-Mrs. Jane G.Austin is credited with the authorship of the latest "No Name" novel, "Mrs. Beauchamp Brown." -The publication of Preble's "History of the United States Flag" has been postponed until

-Hurst & Blackett have in press "Monsieur Guizot in Private Life," translated from the French of his daughter, Mme. De Witt, by Mrs.

—A copyright case in Canada has been decided to the effect that the American reprint of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" can legally be sold in the Dominion. —Macmillan & Co. publish a second and variously improved edition of Archbishop Trench's useful." Resay on the Life and Genius of Calderon," first issued in 1856.

-Dr. Schliemann 's now superintending a Leipzig the publication of his great work "Dias." The work is to appear next autumn in English at London and New York.

-Prof. Sayce is preparing a book on the history of the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, which will be published by the Delegates of the Charendon Press. -The seventh number of the "Humboldt Library of Science" has been received. It contains Belfour Stewart's eminently popular work, "The Conservation of Energy," with all the original flustrations.

—Hammersly & Co., of Philadelphia, will publish, about Sept. 1, a "Naval Encyclopædia," in an imperial octavo volume of nearly 1,000 pages. No work of this kind has ever been known before in this or any other country.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation still another edition of Irving's works, to be called "The Spuyten Devil Edition." msking twelve volumes, and selling at \$12, the lowest price at which this author has yet been provided. —Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London, are about to publish a book on great game shooting and the hunting fields of the world, by Mr. Rowland Ward, F. Z. S. The work treats also of all details of preserving trophies of natural history.

—Mr. A. Lang's "Ballades on Blue China," which are announced for immediate publication, are in a variety of old French forms, and the topics range from roulette to the choice of a sepulchre. There are two "ballades" in Scotch.

Scotch.

—A volume of poems with the title, "Echoes from the Orient," by Mr. Edward King, an American journalist, whose works, "The Southern States" and "French Political Leaders," have received favorable notice, is announced in London. London.

—Dr. Kenealy, lately deceased in England, bequeathed his private library, one of the largest and richest in the country, to the British Museum and St. John's College, Dublin, with particular directions as to its division between the two institutions.

two institutions.

—The first and second "tomes" have appeared in Paris of the "Œuvres Complètes de Victor Hugo," a "final" edition, to be comprised in forty great quarto volumes. M. Paul Meurice is the bibliographical editor, and he has made his text from the original MSS.

text from the original MSS.

—It is stated that when M. Renan has finished the volume on Marcus Aurelius, which is to conclude his series of the "Origin of Christianity," he intends to devote himself to writing a history of the Jews, and hopes to bring the work within the compass of three volumes.

—There are three new volumes in Max Müller's colossal work on "The Sacred Books of the East" (Macmillan & Co.), one of which includes the "Institutes of Vishnu." In one of the earlier volumes the "Teachings of Gauthama," on which Mr. Arnold based his "Light of Asia," was printed.

printed.

—Among the latest purchases for the Egerton
Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum
is a rare copy of the "Divina Commedia" of
Dante, small folio, on paper, written in the year
1379, formerly in the possession of Sir Anthony
Panizzi. The volume has been copiously annotated by various hands and at different
periods.

notated by various hands and at different periods.

A nearly complete set of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" is thought to be of sufficient importance in England to require a special advertisement of its sale. At a store in New York there is a set entirely complete, containing seventy-one plates in seven large folios, the price of which is \$1.250. This set was made up for Mr. Russell Sturgis by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard College, and is in fine condition.

—The National Temperance Society has just published, in pamphlet form, an address lately delivered in Congress by the Hon. Charles H. Joyce, of Vermont, a member of the House of Representatives. It is a plea in favor of a Commission of Inquiry, and is a very thorough discussion of the alcoholic liquor-truffic, its effects upon the business interests of the people, and the duty of Congress in relation to it.

—There is a good story told of Douglas Jerrold,

upon the general welfare of the people, and the duty of Congress in relation to it.

—There is a good story told of Douglas Jerrold, who was consulted by Mr. Bentley, the publisher, as to the title of a periodical which he contemplated, and which was afterward well known. "I think of calling it The Wits Miscollany," said the publisher. Jerrold demurred on the score of modesty, to which Mr. Bentley replied, "Well, suppose we call it Bentley's Miscollany?" "There," retorted Jerrold, "you needn't go to the other extreme."

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, O., have in preparation and will shortly publish a prosevolume by John James Piatt, entitled "Penciled Fly-Leaves," consisting of a variety of essays and sketches on attractive subjects. The volume will close with a longer paper, "How the Bishop Built His College in the Woods," presenting a somewhat detailed sketch of the foundation of Kenyon College, by Philander Cthise, the earliest Episcopal Bishop of Ohio.

—Mr. Laurence Oliphant is engaged upon a book to be entitled "The Land of Gliead," in which he will give an account of his travels and discoveries in Eastern Palestine. Col. Warren has in the press a work called "The Temple or the Tomb." He gives the history of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and proves that the church has always stood upon its present site, and that the Temple was where tradition and the unanimous consent of Jews. Mohammedans, and Christians have always placed it,—on the highest part of Mount Moriah.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

New York: Harper & Bros. Price \$3. L'Assommore. By Emile Zola. Philadelphia:

T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price 75 cents.

A HOPELESS CASE. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: Houghton, Millin & Co. Price \$1.25. LUCIE RODEY. By Henry Greville. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price 50 cents.

POEMS. By Charles G. Eastman. New edition.

Montpeller, Vt.: T. C. Phinney. Price \$1.50. AMONG THE THORNS. By Mary Lowe Dickinson. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Price

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN. By Annie M. Hale, M. D. Philadelphia: Presley Blakiston. Price 50 cents. LIFE AND SERVICES OF THOMAS F. BAYARD. By Edward Spencer. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.

Words and Their Uses. By Richard Grant White. Third Edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$2, KING RICHARD THE THIRD. Edited, with Notes, by William J. Rolfe. New York: Harper & Bros. Price & cents.

APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY. Compiled by Percy Townsend. Edi-don for 1880. Price 30 cents. THE CREOLE BRAUTY. By the Late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Beauvoir, Miss. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price 50 cents.

A THOUSAND FLASHES OF FRENCH WIT, WISDOM, AND WICKEDNESS. By J. De Finod. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.

A DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS, Edited by George Grove, D. C. L. Vol. II., Part X. London; Macmillan & Co. Price \$1. HEALTH AND HEALTHY HOMES, a Guide to Domestic Hygiene. By George Wilson. Philidelphia: Presley Blakiston. Price \$1.50. Franklin Square Library—Poet and Peri By Hamilton Aidée. Price 15 cents.—The Pen Nant Family. By Annie Beale. Price 15 cents New York: Harper & Bros.

HANDY-VOLUME SERIES—DR. HEIDENHOFF'S
PROCESS. By Edward Bellamy. — SECOND
THOUGHTS. By Rhoda Broughton. Vol. II.—
TWO RUSSIAN IDYLS. S New York: D. Appleton
& Co. THE STANDARD SERIES—MEMOIRS OF MY EXILE.
By Louis Kossuth. Parts I. and II. Price 20
cents each.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
Vol. VIII. Price 25 cents. New York: I. K.
Funk & Co.

ART.

THE PORTFOLIO. THE PORTFOLIO.

The Portfotio is always a weicome visitor. The June number has just been received. The first etching is entitled "Callander," and was etched by David Law, from one of his own sketches. The time chosen for the sketch is "just after a heavy thunderstorm, when the clouds were gradually clearing off." The effect is good, and the variations of shadow are admirably numerced. gradually clearing off." The effect is good, and the variations of shadow are admirably managed. It is not a remarkable work, but is well done, and the subject is well chosen for picturesqueness. "King's College," in the Cambridge series, is the next etching. The view of the stately, medieval chape is an excellent one. It is a matter of regret that the architect has never been ascertained. "The Lion in Ancient Art" is an article well illustrated to explain its subject. The Art Chronicle is full and interesting. A year's subscription to the Portfoic would be a very handsome gift for a friend. It is so well edited as to be or uniform excellence.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Fredrick Wedmore has published a volume entitled, "The Masters of Genre Paint-

Drawing-School.

—Paraffine has been tried as a substitute for white wax in the positive process of etching rith good results.

-Prof. Curtius has returned to Berlin from Greece. The objects found at Olympia are to be preserved in a museum. Mr. Hunt's paper in the Nineteenth Century on "Modern English Landscape-Painting" is attracting considerable attention.
 The second competition for the great statue

sulted in the selection of the figure designed by M. Morice.

—The British Royal Academy has bought Mr. Paynter's "A Visit to Æsculapjus"; Mr. Orchardson's "On Board H. M. S. Beilerophon"; Mr. H. W. B. Davis' "Returring to the Fold"; and Mr. Brett's sea-piece, "Bricannia's Realm."

—The following named exhibitors at the Paris Salon have obtained medals of the first and second classes: First class: M. Dagnan Bouveret, for a picture entitled "An Accident," and M. Lerolle, for his "in the Country." Second class. M. Cazin, for his "Ishmael" and "Toby"; M. Dantan, for his "Sorner of a Studio" and a portrait; M. Urbain Bourgeois, for a portrait; M. Julien le Blant, for a military picture; M. Besnard, for "After the Defeat," an episode of an invasion in the fifth century, and "Dante and Virgil in Hell"; M. Renouf, for "The Widow; A. Scene in Brittany"; M. Rozier, for a portrait; M. Vernier, for a seaside scene; MM. Vely and Lhermitte, for portraits; M. Mouvel, for "The Lesson for Sunday"; and MM. Guillon and Rougeron. The medal of honor for painting was, as already announced by cable, awarded to Auguste Suchetet. For the medals of honor the painters had proposed MM. Bastien-Lepage, Morot, and Cormon; the sculptors, MM. Thomas, Becquet, and Lanson; the engravers, M. Waltener; and the architects, M. Loviot.

SCIENCE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES. It is announced that Mr. Darwin has nearly, or quite, ready for publication a work on the "Circumnutation of Plants." -On the French Eastern Railway Achard electric brakes are being tried, and are said to work satisfactorily. The electricity is not supplied by ordinary cells, but by Planté's accumu-

ating battery.

plied by ordinary cells, but by Plante's accumulating battery.

—The reports of the Mine Surveyors and Registrars of Victoria for the quarter ending December, 1879, state the quantity of alluvial gold obtained to have been 79,733 oz., and that obtained by quartz mining 129,678 oz.

—The herbarium of Dr. C. C. Parry, the distinguished botanist of many Government and other expeditions, has been presented to the Davenport Academy of Sciences. It contained 15,000 named species.

—The annual meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at the misseum of the Boston Society of Natural History, corner of Berkley and Boylston streets, Boston, commencing at 2 p. m., Aug. 24, 1880.

—About half the skeleton of a Camarasaurus, obtained by Prof. Cope, last summer, has been shipped to Philadelphia. The bones are well cleared of rock, and fill twenty-five boxes, which weigh 6,850 pounds. The complete skeleton would weigh about six tons. The bones are to be deposited in the Permanent Exhibition Building.

ing.

—The report for 1879 of Mr. W. A. Conklin, Director of the Central Park menagerie, New York, states that the total number of animals exhibited was 1,206. A goodly number of mamnals and birds were bred in the menagerie. The most valuable animals on exhibition were two black leopards, four polar bears, a two-horned rhinoceros, and a sea-tion and cub.

rhinoceros, and a sea-non and cub.

—A Belgian physician is reported to have ascertained, during a journey of observation and inquiry made at the request of the Belgian Government, that the very general and excessive use of tobacco is the main cause of color-blindness, an affection which has occasioned very considerable anxiety, both in Belgium and Germany, from its influence upon railway and other accidents, and also from the military point of view.

the garden is 942, of which 352 are mammals and 415 birds.

—A bill has been introduced into the local? Legislature of Montreal to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel between the north and south banks of the St. Lawrence at that city. The tunnel is to be used by provincial and American railways, as well as by vehicles and pedestrians. The capital is \$5,000,000. Five years will be required for the completion of the work, if it is ever begun. The Grand Trunk is offering vigorous opposition in the interest of Victoria bridge, of which it has a monopoly, and charges such high tolis that other means of outlet from the city are absolutely necessary.

—Dr. F. V. Hayden has recently been elected an honorary member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, York, England; the Italian Geographical Society, Rome, Italy; the Scientific Society of Styris, Graz, Austria: the Society for

A TALK WITH GEN. LOGAN.

Why He Is in New York at Present-Garfield Will Carry Illinois.

New Fork Tribune, June 23.

"Certainly the Grant men will support Gar-field," and Senator Logan, emphatically, vestersupport any candidate yet. Perhaps we are not pleased that Grant did not secure the nomina-tion, but that will not prevent us supporting the

man who did."
"Do you think Garfield will be able to carry
lilinois?" asked the reporter, as he took a seat
in the Senator's room at the Fifth Avenue

"Certainly," was the ready reply. "Any one

"Certainly," was the ready reply. "Any one of the gentlemen before the Convention would have carried Illinois. There is not the slightest doubt about that."

"Do you intend to take the stump for Garfield?"

"Certainly. I always stump for the Republican candidate. Where, I cannot tell. That will have to be arranged by the Executive of the National Republican Committee."

"I notice that Senator Conkling and other Republicans are here to day; has there been any formal meeting?"

National Republican Committee."

"I notice that Senator Coukling and other Republicans are here to-day; has there been any formal meeting?"

"No; the meeting here was purely unexpected. I came over here to spend the time between now and the meeting of the National Committee on the 1st of July. It was scarcely worth while going home, having to come back again, and I thought that I might as well spend the time here as anywhere else. Oh! no; our meeting here was entirely unexpected."

"How about the election of Chairman and the Secretary of the National Committee?"

"The matter really stands in this way, that Marshall Jewell is Temporary Chairman. The day after the Chicago Couvention we had a meeting, and Marshall Jewell was elected Chairman without opposition. Then the name of Mr. Platt was proposed as Secretary, and this seemed to me both just and proper, as a good part of the fighting will be made in New-York in the first place, and, in the second, Mr. Platt is a very able man and has occupied a similar resition before. The proposition was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Platt, however, declined, and that was all there was of it."

"Then Mr. Jewell is Chairman?"

"No; the whole Committee is in a chaotic state at present, and there is no organization at all. Mr. Jewell has merely power to call the members together on July I, when they will organize. When Mr. Platt declined somebody suggested that the whole matter would better be left over in order that Garfield's wishes might be consulted in the matter, and this was accordingly done."

"And who will be the Chairman?"

"I have no idea."
"What do you think of Tilden's letter?"
"I don't think anything of it. I don't be myself with matters belonging to the other at all. I am satisfied with attending to me party. Let them nominate whom they will, still confident of a Republican victory, whole party is thoroughly harmonized united. united."
"Was Gen. Arthur's name mentioned before
Garfield received the nomination?"
"No; there was no mention made of VicePresidents. After Garfield was nominated we
understood that New York wished to give the
nomination to Gen. Arthur, and it was accepted
without question."

THE SPRINGFIELD POST-OFFICE.

THE SPRINGFIELD POST-OFFICE.

Trick to Cheat the Widow of D. L.
Phillips Out of It.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., June 24.—Observing in yesterday's Sangamo Monitor (Dem.) a paragraph relating to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the appointment to the Springfield Post-Office, which did you injustice, and which it is also known was procured to be printed in the Monitor by Mr. Selby himself (the editor of the Monitor, Mr. Kidd being absent at Cincinnati), Mr. Phillips' friends thought it highly proper that the Monitor should correct the mistake which they had been led into through Paul Selby's misrepresentation of the facts.

The following is Selby's statement in the Monitor (Dem.):

take which they had been led into through Pa ui Selby's misrepresentation of the facts.

The following is Selby's statement in the Montior (Dem.):

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has something to my about indecent haste, etc., in the matter of Senator Logan's application for the Springfield Post-Office for Mr. Faul Selby, of the Journal. In justice to Mr. Selby it is represented by his friends, and is no doubt true, that he is placed in his present actitude through the request made in writing by Col. Phillips to the Fresident and to Senator Logan, that he (Selby') be made his successor when the vacancy occurred which Mr. Phillips foresaw months ago from the them threaders and thought of anything like indecency on his part.

The article in the Montior of to-day—the 24th—is true in all particulars.

An application for the Repointment of Mrs. Phillips for the remainder of her husband's term of office has been made to President Hayes, and has been signed by Cook Liwin, Mayor of the city, and by Samuel Shant, Sheriff of the county, and also by Louis Ticknor, County Cierk,—all Republicans,—and by the leading merchants, bankers, professional and business men of the city. With the citizens generally almost a unit in favor of the appointment of the widow of D. L. Phillips for the unexpired term of her husband to enable her to pay off an indebtedness on the homestead and thus have a home for herself and children, it does seem that the application will be approved by the President, otherwise we must understand that no matter how many years' service a good and loyal and able Republican gives to his party and country that when dead his memory and gratitude for his services vanish from the minds of politicians,—his widow and her children are to be brushed out of the way by public men who are looking for live men who are looking for the way shall be provided for his family deay in most emphatic terms the claim set up by Mr. Selby and his backers that Mr. Phillips has no foundation in feet, and that it has been anothered to the Fresident

Killing Himself for a Girl of Thirteen.
San Astonio, Tex., June 14.—Geronimo Grenada, a Mexican boy of 15, became enamored of a girl of 13, and sought her hand in marriage. Her parents objected on account of the age of both parties, and the circumstances of Grenada. The latter grew desperate, and last Friday morning laid down on his bed, placed the muzzle of a gun near his heart, and exploded the weapon with bis left foot. The ball went through the heart, producing instant death. He left a note assigning the cause to be disappointment. The romance of this suicide is without a parallel in this section.

ourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit.
CHAS. T. WILT'S
or Trunks, Satchels, Bags
It will pay.
No. 144 State-St.

be beautifully DYRIL SANRD, and REPAIRED trifling expense and exseed C. O. D. COOK & LAIN, 80 Dearbers 4 241 West Madison, Chicage, & 107 North set., 81 Louis, Me. S.—Ladies Dresses, Jacquas dyed and cleaned. N AGENCY.

NCY ADISM

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Free Sales to Realize Make Stocks Close Weak.

Foreign Exchange Lower, with Increasing Supply of Bills.

Light Currency Movement-The Reading

Statement. The Produce Markets Less Active and Gener ally Lower-Provisions Weak.

Big Beceipts of Hogs-Small Bo of Grain-Bread-

stuffs Depressed by Crop Prospects:

FINANCIAL.

There was a decided halt in the upward movement of stocks. Fluctuations revealed plainly hat free sales were being made to realize at the dighest prices. There were no bad rumors float, but the market sagged, and large blocks of stock could be sold only by making concestions. Brokers in Chicago and New York are elievers in higher prices, although most of hom would not be surprised to see a temporary section.

Changes were losses in most cases. Alton made 4, to 1124, after selling at 113; Wabash 5, to 374; Northern Pacine 5, to 274; San Francisco 4, to 35. Hudson advanced to 77, but declined subsequently to 75%, a gain of 3; Jersey Central made 114, to 65%; and C., C. & I. C. 15, to 174. Mobile & Ohio had a little run which carried it up to 194, with a final quotation of 19%, a gain of 1%,—a rise which no one seemed to think added anything to the concern strength of the market. ing to the general strength of the market. rerything else on the list went down, investstocks as well as the speculatives. Bur-on lost %, to 120%; C., C., C. & I. 1, to ichigan Central ½, to 93%; Lake Shore ½, to 884; Erie 14, to 40%; the preferred 14, to 66; Northwest 15, to 13; the preferred 14, to 108%; St. Paul 15, to 79%; the preferred 14, to 104%; abash preferred 14, to 664; Ohio 34, to 32%; Joe 34, to 33%; the preferred 15, to 73; Kansa Texas 34, to 36%; Lackawanna 4, to 794; ading 36, to 183; Union Pacific 36, to 884; Union %, to 105; Louisville & Nash western the basis of the state of the state

2dy 144. to 41. the preferred 45, to 7645; and Bloomington & Western 1, to 32.

The following table compares the closing prices of yesterday with the lowest prices of this rear-made in all cases since May 10—and with the highest prices of this year, and gives the mins of the recent upward movement:

| South States and the same | Highest of | Lowest of | Close's June 25, 1880 | Gains in 7 |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Canada Southern. Central of New Jersey. Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul C. M. & St. Paul pfd. Chicago & Northwestern. Col. Chi. & Ind. Central. Delaware & Hodson Canal. Delaware & Hodson Canal. Belloware & Hodson Canal. W. Hannibal & St. Joe. Minnibal & St. Joe. Minnibal & St. Joe. Minnibal & St. Joe. Minnibal & St. Joe. Manhattan. Michigan Central. Missouri, Ransas & Terns. Morris & Resex. North & Resex. St. L. Iron Mt. & Southern. St. Louis & San Francisco. | 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | STATES OF STATES | を記念 を記念 に記念 に記念 に記念 に記念 に記念 に記念 に記念 に | 1854 2074 1254 555 1516 854 1516 854 165 105 105 105 117 105 117 105 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11 |
| Wabash, St. L. & P. pfd Western Union Telegraph | 116)4 | 5112 8894 | 603-6 105 | 1454 |

The Rock Island earned \$5,265,116 net last year, against \$4,329,960 net the year before. The oper-ting expenses were 49.73 of gross earnings. A Lake Shore statement is talked of that will how the earnings of the road to have been 6 per

A Lake Shore statement is talked of that will show the earnings of the road to have been 6 per cent net in the past six months.

Erie second 6s opened at 89, ranged between 89 and 88%, closing at 88%.

Railroad bonds in New York on Thursday were active and strong, the Erie issues as usual being most prominent in the dealings; Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 87 to 87%; do funded is from 22 to 82%. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern rose from 60% to 91%; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 12% to 124; Cheveland & Pittsburg consolidated sinking funds from 119 to 126; Denyer & Rio Grande firsts from 102% to 102%; Fort Wayne firsts from 120% to 131; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Muncle firsts from 74 to 75; Kansas & Texas seconds from 60% to 61; Keckuk & Des Moines firsts from 95% to 10%; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncle firsts from 20 to 1994; Morris & Essex consolidated firsts guaranteed from 108 to 168%; Northwest registered gold bonds from 1174 to 118%; New York Central registered firsts from 127 to 120; New Jersey Central first consolidated assented from 103% to 104; do do convertible assented from 102 to 102%; Oregon Railway & Navigation firsts from 8% to 100; San Francisco accords class A from 94% to 94%; do do class on firsts from 981/2 to 100; San Francisco conds class A from 94% to 94%; do do class from 74 to 74%; St. Louis, Vandalia & Terra Haute seconds guaranteed from 104 to 104½; St. Paul & Minneapolis land grants from 102½ to 103; Union Pacific sinking funds from 117½ to 115; Wabash firsts (St. Louis Division) from 104 to 106. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central in-comes declined from 40½ to 30%, and recovered to 40%; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes declined from 53 to 45; Kansas City & Northern real estate 7s from 107 to 106%; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes from 62 to 61%; Union Pacific land grants from 113% to 113. New Jersey Central Incomes advanced from 74 to 78, and reacted to 75%.

devernments were dull and unchanged. District of Columbia 3.65s were 90% bid and 97% asked; the 4s, 108% bid and 109 asked; the 4%s, 109% bid and 110 asked; the 5s, 103% bid and 103%

10% bid and 110 asked; the 5s, 103% bid and 103% asked; the 6s, 106% bid and 107% asked.

Foreign exchange was weak. The quotation for sterling was twice lowered during the day, under heavy offerings of bills. Sterling posted rates were 485% and 485; actual rates were 484% and 487%; and sterling commercial 483%. For Francs, posted rates were 521% and 518% for Paris, Commercial francs were 521% for Paris, 825% for Antwerp and Havre. Marks were 94% and 65% for posted, and 94 for documentary. Holland florins, 40% for sight; Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27%. Chicago bank clearings were \$4,200,000. Loans were dull. Rates are 466 per cent on call and 668 per cent on time. The currency movement is light. New York exchange was sold between banks at \$26,50c per \$1,000 discount.

Cook County 4% sold at 103%, and St. Paul 78 at 103%.

at 10%.
Sales on the Chicago Mining Board were 200 shares of Chicago & Silver Chif at 12%; 200 shares of Shenandoah common at 300; 200 shares of Shenandoah preferred at 400; and 200 shares

of Sierra at 410.

Earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for the third week of June were \$72,334.67; same week last year, \$25,337.45; miles in operation, 500; miles in operation last year, 337.

The Texas & Pacific earnings for the second week in June show an increase of \$8,347.81.

Earnings of the Mobile & Ohio Road for the third week of June were \$25,270, an increase of \$8,47.67.

third week of June were \$28,270, an increase of \$5,497.07.

The Reading floating debt is said by the Graphic to amount to \$17,000,000. One cause of the delay in presenting the statement of the Receiver is that this, unlike the annual reports which are made up from the books of the Company, is being compiled from actual inspection of the property. The perishable assets, as they may be 'called. things in daily use and constantly changing, have, been scheduled as they stood at the close of business May 22. The real estate, especially the immensely valuable property of the Coal & Iron Company, is being carefully examined and valued by experts not connected with the Company. The coal lands are being appraised by Joseph S. Harris, General Manager of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, one of the very few men capable of estimating their value correctly, as he gained a thorough knowledge of them while in the employ of the Reading Company. This is not Rr. Harris' first experience of the kind. He made the valuation of the coal lands belonging to the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company when that corporation went into a Receivership, he heing then in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Com-

pany. P. L. Weimar, an experienced furnace-builder of Lebanon, Pa., is making a schedule of the Company's furances, and Richard Pratt is doing the same for its ore lands, of which it owns large tracts in New York, New Jersey, and

Pennsylvania.

In a column of Wall street gossip in the New York World it is stated that Jay Gould has been a large seller through a prominent banking house on Broad street; that he had not bought a single share of Western Union over 90, and is now peddling out his holdings as quietly as possible.

A bear broker in New York is authority for the statement that Mr. R. P. Flower, who is a great believer in the Grangers, could not follow the tactics of Osborn's pool in Northwest, and so had sold out all his holdings and advised his

had sold out all his holdings and advised his friends to do likewise.

New securities admitted to the Stock Exchange are: Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's 5 per cent sinking fund bonds of 1879, an additional issue of \$4,040,000; Brooklyn & Montauk Railroad Company's treogranized Southern of Long Island) preferred stock, \$1,000,000; common stock, \$500,000; Chicago, St. Paul, Minnespolis & Omaha Railway Company's preferred stock, \$9,755,000; common stock, \$13,755,000; and consolidated mortgage bonds, \$14,700,000; Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company's stock, 16,000,000; and first consolidated pany's stock, 18,000,000; and first consolidated mortgage bonds, 88,475,000; Colorado Coal & Iron Company's first mortgage bonds, \$8,500,000. The Herald thinks that with money dirt cheap. railroad earnings large, and the lift which the big bulls are inclined to give to prices, it would eem that the present advance has not yet eached the end of its tether. That it will reach it before many weeks are over is a foregone

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK, Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.,

Receives savings deposits and allows interest on sav at the rate of \$4 per cent, subject to the rules of the bank. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The market to-day has een subject to fractional reactions, due to real-zing by those who bought at low prices. In the afternoon the better to enable them do this coa stocks were bid up, while the remainder of the list and the close was weak in comparison with

stocks were bid up, while the remainder of the list and the close was weak in comparison with the tone prevalent for so many days. Many operators have accepted profits, and arranged to leave the street for the seasen, but the big men are probably holders of most of their stocks, feeling their inability to get a market unless they force a further advance. The fluctuations are entirely under their control, and outsiders appear to realize the fact.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 25.—Governments steady. Railroad bonds active and strong.

State securities dull.

The stock market was active, but irregular. In the early dealings there was a decline of ½ to 1, which was followed by an advance ranging from ½ to 2½, coal shares leading the improvement. During the afternoon speculation was unsettled, and towards the close, under sales to realize profits, prices fell off ½ to 1½. Nashville & Chattanooga rose 2 per cent, but fell off 150 65%, reacted to 64%, and closed at 65%. Louisville & New Albany advanced 5 per cent, to 105.

Transactions, 25,000 shares.
Chicago & Aiton. 2,000 Northern Pacific. 4,000 Erie. 34,000 Pacific Mail. 3,300 Erie. 34,000 Pacific Mail. 3,300 Erie. 34,000 Pacific Mail. 3,300 Lake Erie & Western 1,300 St. Paul. 4,001 Ransas & Texass. 1,000 St. Paul & Sloax City. 2,301 Lake Erie & Western 2,300 Morthern Pacific. 7,001 Northwestern. 3,300 Denver& Rio Grande. 7,000 Northwestern. 4,000 Western Union. 4,400 Northwestern.

Money market easy at 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@44.
Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak at 485; lemand, 4874.

Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,885,000.

| - | COTARAMAN | DUNDO. |
|-----------|--|---|
| 6 | U. S. 1881 | ow 4s |
| 4 | STATE BO | NDS. |
| A 0.00.00 | Louisiana 7% consols 45% Vi Missouri 6s 109 St. Joe 108 Tennessee 6s, old 36 New 27% | rginia 6s, consols 85 rginia 6s, deferred 1851 |
| | STOCK | |
| | C. P. bonds | tario & Western 2812 C. R. & N |
| | Lehigh & Wilkesbarre.100 A | ton & T. H., pfd 60 |
| | Lehigh & Wilkesbarre. 100 Al St. Paul & S. C. firsts. 1014 W Erie seconds | abash, St. L. & P 374 |
| | Rock Island168 H | St. L. & P., pid 1009 |
| 1 | Panama | & St. Joe, pfd 78 on Mountain 47% L. & San Francisco 34% L. & San F., pfd 67% b. let preferred 72 |
| 9 | C. & A., preferred. 124 N. Y. Central. 1256 Harlem 171 Lake Shore 185 Conada Southern 556 Michigan Central. 255 | nsas & Texas 36% |
| | Lake Shore | rthern Pacific 2714 |
| 25.4 | Canada Southern 56% No | ribern Pacific, pfd. 49% |
| 5 | Michigan Central 934 1.0 | uisville & Nashville 125 |
| . 1 | | |
| | Erie preferred 604 Lo | ulsville & N. O |
| | Northwestern | nver & Rio Grande 654 |
| | St. Paul 784 W. | estern Union |
| 1 | St. Paul. 1946 W. St. Paul, preferred 1046 A4 | lantic & Pacific Tel. 42% |
| 1 | St. Paul & Minneapolis 54% Pa | citic Mail 39 |
| 1 | St. Paul & Sioux City. 40% Ad | ams Express113 |
| | St. Paul & S. City, pfd. 75% We Del., Lack & Western. 79% An | ens Fargo108 |
| , | I JOHN AMERICA OF WESTELL TOTAL AS | derical Express (0) |

Del., Lack & Western, 1984 American Express Morris & Essex ... 185 Use Essex ... 185

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 25.—Consols, 98 9-18; account 98 11-16. 98 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 112½;
4s, 110½; Illinois Central, 109½; Pennsylvania
Central, 13; Erie, 41½; seconds, 90; Reading, 9½.
PARIS, June 24.—Rentes, 85f 20c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| The state of the s |
|--|
| San Francisco, Cal., June 25.—The following |
| are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: |
| |
| Alta |
| |
| Beicher |
| Bullion 12 Mono 414 |
| California 2 Con. Pacific 154 |
| Chollar & Potosi 3 Noonday 4 |
| Consolidated Virginia 34 Bechtel |
| Crown Point 1% Boston Consolidated 1 |
| Eureka Consolidated, 17 Bulwer Su |
| Exchequer 1% South Bulwer 29-3 |
| Gould & Curry 34 Silver King 5 |
| Grand Prize 1/8 Caledonia 9-16 |
| Hale & Norcross 44 McClinton |
| Julia Consolidated19-32 Tip Top |
| Justice & Belvidere 8 |
| Northern Belle 104 May Belle 9-16 |
| Northern Belle 104 May Belle |
| Overman |
| Savage 2h Silver Hill 7-16 |
| Sierra Nevada 113 Original Keystone 14 |
| Union Consolidated 10 0. of Bodie Dist 25 |
| Yellow Jacket 534 |
| The state of the s |

Boston.
Boston, June 25.—Copper stocks:

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for rec-

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Everyreen av. s w cor of North Robey st. n f.

Six 180 ft. improved, dated June 24 (August Franke to Otto Feuser).

Howe st, out Centre and Willow sts. w f. 21x

1806 ft. dated June 1 (Julius Probands to Charlotte Kiewer).

Cologne st, n e cor of Deering st. s f. 215 ft to river, dated May 20 (John T. Carlet to Cornella J Turner).

Elm st, 13 2-10 ft w of North Franklin st. n t.

Except f, dated June 15 the Benedictine Order of Chicago to Frederick Magnus).

1,700

Stone s. 40 ft. n of Division st. e f. 40 ft. to siley. State ft. dated June is the Benedictine Order of Chicaso to Frederick Magnus'.

Stone st. 40 ft of Division st. c f. 45 ft. 10 aller, dated June 9 ft. and A. Locat to Petry H. Smith.

Division st. n weor of Stone st. s f. 45 ft. 10 aller, dated May 20 (Joseph F. Perry to William E. Furness.

Division st. ask ft wo of Stone st. s f. 5 ft. 10 ft. 10 minute May 10 (Albert Wisner to Forry H. Smith) Magnaret R. Dorman) MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Pullerton av. n e cor of Clark st. 67-10 scres, with buildings, dated June 3t (The Master in Chancery to the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence).

South of Clay Limits. Within A Rabius of South South of Clay Limits. Within A Rabius of South South

Wentworth av. 426 ft n of Forty-third-st, o f, Mailing ft, dated June M (IL and W. Port to

W. Hogan) Gordon st. s e cor of Halsted st, n f, 7x75 ft dated June 12 (Thomas Weich to the Town of Lake) he premises No. 2017 South Dearborn st, dated June 25 (F. W. Polzin to Daniel Duffy) COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and the correspond-

| TARGET AND STATE | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------|------------|--|
| | 1880. | 1879. | 1680. | 1879. |
| Flour, bris | 5,968 | 8.54 | 7,823 | 8,980 |
| Wheat, bu | 17,321 | 118,883 | 117,457 | 63,367 |
| Corn. bu | 426,714 | 246,334 | \$31,955 | 175,30 |
| Oats, bu | 621,679 | 34,925 | 52,453 | 48,700 |
| Bre, bu | 8,485 | 3,875 | 767 | 6,354 |
| Barley, bu | 2,099 | 1,300 | 3,026 | 1,370 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 74,170 | | 13,673 | 100 |
| Finx seed, ibs | 23,800 | 36,000 | 16,371 | March 17 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Broom-corn, Ibs | 481,230 | 506,005 | 3,363,634 | 3,402,989 |
| Cured meats, lbs | C. STORMAN | 36 | 20 | |
| Beef, tes | | | 15 | 85 |
| Pork, bris | 75 | 12) | 744 | 491 |
| Lard, ibs | 25,000 | 40,550 | 2,416,458 | 501,256 |
| Tallow, lbs | 27,470 | 117,318 | | 23,430 |
| Butter, lbs | \$51,608 | 483,245 | 283,550 | 312,190 |
| Live hogs, No | 36,647 | 25,664 | 6,218 | 1.878 |
| Cattle, No | 7,078 | 6,342 | 4,333 | 3,060 |
| Sheep, No | 635 | 1.117 | ******** | 98,908 |
| Hides, lbs | 165,881 | 153,849 | 223,913 | 50,000 |
| Highwines, bris | 279,488 | 586,496 | 66,875 | 586,016 |
| Wool, ibs | 1,208 | 2,3% | 400 | 4 121 |
| Potatoes, bu Coal, tons | 5,508 | 8,100 | 1,957 | 1,046 |
| Hay, tons | 120 | 88 | 2 | 12 |
| Lumber, m | 8,677 | 8,610 | 3,652 | 2,070 |
| Shingles, m | 2,255 | 1.140 | | 364 |
| Salt, bris | 816 | 17,701 | 5,083 | 8,451 |
| Poultry, lbs | 790 | ****** | ******* | 153 |
| Eggs. pags | 1956 | 1,241 | 672 | |
| Cheese, boxes | 3,023 | 4,247 | 1,356 | 1,674 |
| Beans, bu | | 1,098 | 10 | 200 |

ety consumption: 835 bu corn, 2,755 bu barley The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars red winter wheat, 5 cars No. 2 winter, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 1 car mixed, 11 cars No. 2 spring, 8 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected 639 wheat) 330 cars and 5,200 bu No. 2 corn, 109 cars high mixed, 1 car new mixed, 44 cars rejected (484 corn); 33 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 12 cars rejected(67 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra do. Total (597 cars), 301,000 bu. Inspected out: 188,70 2,611 bu barley. cted out: 148,750 bu wheat, 438,029 bu corn,

2,611 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather heavy yesterday, with less doing. Wheat declined fully 2c per bu in spite of the rain. The reason seemed to be that there was no short interest on the market, the scalping class having bought under the clouds of Thursday, expecting to sell on the rain of various. This expecting to sell on the rain of yesterday. This, with a downward tendency at other points, Liverpool being specially heavy, depressed prices here, especially as the rain was not supposed to do any damage to the crop. Corn and oats drooped in sympathy, though the receipts of all kinds of grain were small. Pork fluctuated less than the previous day, though selling lower than on Thursday afternoon, being loaded with unusually big receipts of hogs, and consequently lower prices at the Stock-Yards. Stock-Yards. quently lower prices at the Stock-Yards. Lard and meats were week in sympathy. Mess pork closed 35c lower, at \$11.774@11.80 for July and \$11.874@11.90 for August. Lard closed 12½c lower, at \$6.60@6.62½ selier July and \$6.67½ @6.70 for August. Short ribs closed at \$6.52% for August. Spring wheat closed 2c lower, at 89c for June and 88%@88%c for July. Corn closed 1/2c lower, as 34/2c for June and 34/2c for July. Oats closed M@le lower, at 25c for June and 24% @25c for July. Rye was easier, at 75c cash and 59@59%c for seller July. Barley was quiet at 71%c for No. 2 and 76280c for do seller

and dull. Sales were at \$2.50@5.10.

Dry goods met with a fair seasonable demand, and were nominally steady. Prices of groceries were the same as on the day before, and most lines were as firmly held. Sugars showed rather less strength, the Eastern market being reported easier. In the market for dairy products the situation was unchanged. Butter was in fair demand at sustained prices, while cheese continued dull and drooping. There was nothing new to be noted in connection with the dried fruits and fish markets. Oils were quiet and generally steady. Naphtha and gasoline were advanced l cent. There was a light movement in leather, coal, bagging, and pig-iron at un-

September. Hogs were dull, and closed 10c lower, at \$4.10@4.45. Cattle were 10@15c lower

Lumber was steady, with a fair demand for Lumber-was steady, with a fair demand for all grades. The shipments continue free. The offerings at the sale docks were moderate, and sold promptly at the late advance. Wool was steady and in small request. The receipts continue lifeth but are sufficient to increase the stocks here. Rastern reports are a little more favorable, but buyers are slow to make their appearance. Broom-corn remains quiet. Hay was slow, except No. 1 timothy. Seeds were was reported in timothy, due chiefly to reports that the crop was not likely to be large. Poultry sold at easier prices, the city trade taking the stock. Green fruits were less plentiful, and

generally steady.

Lake freights were active at 6%c for corn to Buffalo. Agents are constantly chartering ves-sels to arrive, and some of those reported yesterday were engaged some days ago at rates that

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quota-tions on through foreign freights were steady at 48c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 52%c for do to Glasgow; 57%c for lard and meats to Liver-pool; and 71%c for do to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 165,000 bu, and the shipments The following was the movement of produce

reported from New York yesterday: Receipts— Flour, 12,731 bris; wheat, 476,484 bu; corn, 526,270 bu; oats, 80,850 bu; corn-meal, 1,298 pkgs; malt. 28,734 bu; pork, 1,956 bris; beef, 186 bris; cut meats, 1,769 pkgs; lard, 2,833 tes; whisky, 387 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 244,000 bu; corn, 310,000 bu; oats, 44,000 bu.

A letter from Mattoon (III.) says: "Our wheat crop will be fine: perhaps twice as large as last season, and quality as good Think some will be in market next week, provided weather continues favorable." St. Louis received 85,000 bu wheat yesterday,

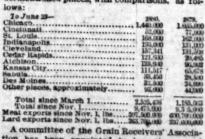
nearly all of which graded No. 2.

The Kansas City Price Current of yesterday The Kansas City Price Current of yesterday publishes a series of returns from the different counties in Southern and Southeastern Kansas. The is the section bordering the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guif, and Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroads, and constitutes the great grain belt of Eastern and Southern Kansas that has been so productive the past few years. The paper summarizes these reports as follows:

paper summarizes these reports as follows:

Whatever may be the fate of the crop in the far western counties, that arid portion of the State, that a few years ago were given up to the Indians and the cattle men, the above counties report a very fair yield, fully two-thirds of a crop, or about the same as SN. This for Kansas is equal to a full crop in many Eastern States, and assures a good, many million bushels of surplus wheat for market, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather in the early spring. The corn crop is the largest and most promising ever known. In the Counties of Johnson, Miami, Chautron, Anderson, Linn, Elk. Montgomery, Naccho, Burbon, Anderson, Linn, Elk. Montgomery, Naccho, Burbon, Anderson, Linn, Elk. Montgomery, Naccho, Burbon, Anderson, Linn, Elk. Montgomery, Indee cultivation, but it is said there was never a better stand of corn in Kansas. Estimating the yield of corn as dib bushels per acre, which is a low approximation, these is counties will preduce \$4.578.500 bushels. The root and grass crops are also said to be good, and while the yield of wheat will be a little short, the other farm crops are most promising and assure an abundance of all farm stuffs in Kansas. We think we made and the spring of the corn and the superior corps the clore. And instead of the entire failure of crops the clore. And instead of the entire failure of crops the clore. And instead of the entire failure of crops the clore. And instead of the entire failure of crops the clore.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the unermentioned places, with comparisons, as fol-



A committee of the Grain Receivers' Association has been appointed to investigate, and recommend a change in the rules relative to, the grading of barley in this market. It is proposed to abolish the grade known as extra 3, leaving but four. As the extra 3 takes much of the grain that would otherwise pages and the strain that would otherwise pages. grain that would otherwise pass as No. 2, the latter has become a high and fancy article. This latter has become a high and fancy article. This wide difference in qualities has given the mixers an opportunity to fix up a grade (and they improved it), which has been palmed off on the East as No. 2, while it would not come up to what an inspector's certificate for No. 2 would call for, according to the present reading of the rules. Receivers also claim that it is an injustice to producers to have the standard lowered; the receipts are larger. Oreamery.

that consumers pay tees attended to the formerly, and that speculation, now dormant, however objectionable it may be to some, should be encouraged, as it helps to make a market. Trading in futures was ruined the past year, and it is claimed that in order to repair this tranch of the market No. 2 must be reëstablished as the popular grade. It is supposed consumers will not be very strong advocates of a change. Some say they have made money right along this year, and like the present system of inspection, because it is supposed to favor their interests. If a plan of grading barley could be made that would be satisfactory to all parties, it would be good cause for universal rejoicing.

fore: inge and nut...... g and grate...... ie and Brier Hill.. laimore & Ohio....

Initefish, family, # 14-bri.

rout, 14-bri.

ackerel—Extra, shore, 14-bri.

ackerel—No. I shore, 14-bri.

ackerel—No. 2 shore, 14-bri.

ackerel—No. 2 shore, 14-bri.

ackerel—No. 2 shore, 14-bri.

ackerel—Fat family, 14-bri. ne ackerel—No. I bay, 14-bri.

ackerel—Fat family kits.

dish—George a, # 100 hs.

dish—Bank, new.

dish—Hank, new.

dish—Hank, new.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No mand was reported, and th ule easy. For domestic dri-emand, and the movement very moderate necessity.

| V-19-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00 | Wheat. | Corn | Outs. | Barley |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| June 19, 1880 | 17,934,000 13,802,000 5,352,000 8,242,146 9,122,758 | 11,517,000 8,151,000 10,410,176 7,830,057 6,000,373 | 3,286,000 2,015,000 1,887,000 2,400,510 3,479,348 2,363,270 | 296,00 376,00 441,00 1,045,00 461,04 517,33 35,70 62,84 |
| Also 234,000 bu rye, vious. To the Editor CHICAGO, June 2 trade at the Board of some time past som "brace game." They | of The | Chicago i bucket-sh market q em have | Oribuna. lops pro uotatior been pl on thei | fess to |

ones which they refuse on some protestand vice versa.

If the law protects those shops surely the public are entitled to some protection also; and the keepers ought to be obliged to do what they profess to dovis: buy or sell at the quotations as posted by themselves. As it is they are making a double steal, and those of them who play the brace game ought not to be patronized. [ANSWER.-We do not understand that the law protects the "bicket-shops," except in so far as the officers of the law permit their exist-ence. Hence people who choose to invest their money in such places do so at their own risk,

just as much as if they should bet with a stranger, and give him the stakes to hold. The public can "protect" itself if it chooses; and we do not know that the law affords any other protection except in the case of a breach of the PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PHODUCTS—Were less active and comparatively heavy. The market opened out rather firm, but was weakened by the report of unusually big receipts of hogs (estimated at 41,000), while Liverpool was 3d lower on lard. The nog movement told with especial severity on meats, which have recently been high as compared with lard, and pork also tumbled hadly under larger offerings than were wanted. The recent rise in prices of product has stimulated country holders of hogs to send them in, and the result is seen in about 165,000 hogs for the week following midsummer's day. Parties in the trade say that the stocks of lard are light except at Chicago, contradicting the statement made in The Tribunce of yesterday.

Mass Portk—Declined about 36e per bri from the latest prices of Thursday, and closed tame at \$11.50, and 11.50, for round 10ts, spot or seller July \$1.100,11.224, seller August, and about the same for September. Sales were reported of \$30 bris seller fune at \$5.00 bris seller July at \$11.77,46112.00; 36,500 bris seller July at \$11.77,46112.00; 36,500 bris seller August, and about \$11.50, 10,000 bris seller seller fune at \$5.00 bris seller funuary at \$11.50. 10,000 bris seller \$11.50, 500 bris seller funuary at \$11.50. 10,000 bris seller funuary at \$11.50. 10,000 bris seller August, and closed tame at \$6.50 for round lose, spot or seller July \$8.70 seller August, and about \$6.70,496.75, and \$5.00 bris seller August, at \$6.50,496.75, and \$5.00 tes seller \$4.00 bris seller August, at \$6.50,496.75, and \$5.00 bris seller August at \$6.50,196.75, and \$5.00 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris seller August at \$6.70 offered later at \$6.50,1000 bris selle

Pstent cut-loaf..... Crushed...... Powdered..... Granulated standard..... Do, not standard.....

Short ribs, seller August, closed as \$5.566.60. Long clears quoted at \$5.50 hose and \$5.70 boxed; Cumberlands, \$6.60 boxed; long cut hams, \$5.94c; sweet-pickied hams quoted at \$5.600 for full average; green hams, same average, \$5.600.

Bacon quoted at \$6.600 for shoulders, \$7.407.4c for shortribs, \$7.40.74c for shortribs, \$7.40.74c for short clears, \$6.94c for hams, all canvased and packet. ed and packed. GMEASE—Quiet. We quote white as seeing to the self-was quiet at \$2.258.30 for mess, \$3.7562.00 for extra mess, and \$1.0621.0 for hams.
Tallow—Quiet and steady at \$4.666 for city and \$54.666 for country.

BREADSTUFFS. Dry dint.
Sheep pelts. Sool estimated.
OILS—Were quiet and generally steady. If mer in response to the higer cost of they rial, and asphith and gasoline were advance Carbon. Ill degrees test.
Carbon, headlight. 175 degrees test.
Carbon, headlight. 175 degrees test. le extras, partly at \$6.50, and 35 bris rye flour at \$4.20. Total, 1,100 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.2564.50 for extras and \$4.5065.00 for choice

extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were quiet and steady. Sales were 14 cars bran at \$3.308.53, 2 cars middings at \$1.000614.00, 1 car outs screenings at \$5.0007.000.

SPECIAL CONTROL OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Were quiet and steady. Sales

only spot sale reported was about 20 bu by sample at Sec.

CORN—Was fairly active and rather weak, declining has from the latest prices of Thursday, though the sale of the latest prices of Thursday, though the sale of the latest prices of Thursday, though the sale of the latest prices of Thursday, though the sale of the latest prices of Thursday, though the sale of the latest prices of Thursday, though the sale of the latest prices of Thursday, though the sale of the latest prices of the

Track. Total, 2,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat closed at 85%65% for July, \$1,665% for August, and \$2,665% for September. Sales old, 300 bu at 85%65% for September. Sales old, 300 bu at 85%65% for September, and 81%6 for Inter September, and 81%6 for August, \$2,665%6 for September, and 81%6 for Inter wheat—10,000 bu at 85%6 for July. Corn closed at 38%6 for July and 36 for July, and 35%35% for August, Oats were easier at 32%65 for July, and 25%65 for August, with sales of 50,000 bu at 25%6 for August, 226 for the year, and 256 for July, Mean pork closed easier at 41.57%681.39 for August, and 41.57% for July, and 81.57%681.39 for August, and 81.57%661.59 for August, 25% for Au

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in moderate request and steady. Dealers think trade will start up early in August, as manufacturers, it is thought, will need to replenish then. The new crop is said to be doing wall. replenish then. The new crop is said to be doing well:
Choice hurl and carpet
Choice hurl and carpet
Choice hurl and carpet
Ine green, soif-working
Red tipped, do
Inferior and common
Crooked.

BAGGING—Jobbers report a fair and improving demand and a steady set of prices. We quote:
Stark.

Stark Star

natural. Early in the day their bids were so much below the views of sellers that active trading was entirely out of the question, and up to il o'clock very few cattle had crossed the scales. Between that hour and 3 o'clock there was a good deal of trading, but the increased activity was only accomplished at the sacrifice of prices, sales showing a decline in shipping and export grades of Dislic. The commoner qualities—native butchers stuff and Texans—did not share in the decline, as the supply of that class was not large, while the demand from butchers and canners was fairly active. Not fewer than \$100 cattle remained in the pens at the close, and, should to-day's receipts prove as liberal as expected, a further decline can carreely be averted. The range of the market can earreely be averted. The range of the market contained to the condaveracing the large was obtained for two loads averaging the large was obtained for transfers at 44.064 to and several at 45.064.0, and poor to good native butchers stuff at \$2.56.

S.T. Taken all in all, it was a very "blue" day, but Saturday bids fair to see the duliness and depression intensified.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1.450 Statrday has fair to see the duliness and depression intensified.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,60 has and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, int, well-formed steers, weighing 1,50 to 1,40 hs.

Weighing 1,50 to 1,40 hs.

Hedium Grades—Steers in fair Besh, weighing 1,50 to 1,30 hs.

Butcher's Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 8.0 to 1,40 hs.

Stock Castle—Common cattle, weighing 50 to 1,50 hs.

day's Liverpool quotation was ils, which is a decline within the past ten days of fully ils. At the Fas values have suffered a corresponding shrinkage, and here the decline has also been severa. The demand tendency is still downward: H-This market was devoid of new features continues satisfactory, and prices keep well

NEW YORK, June 26.—Berves-Raceipts, 2,490; exporters used 90, leaving less than 1,000 for home use, and these were quickly taken at a further advance, 12 light Texas and Chorokee cattle, grass fed, at \$3.50; ordinary to good matter steers, \$2.000; 100, and prime steers reached \$10.55. Shipments to-day, \$35 live cattle; to go out to-morrow, 300 live cattle, \$4,000 quarters of beef, 1,100 live sheep, 350 carcasses of mutton, and 120 dressed pigs.

**SHEEE*-Arrivals, a,500; too many in market; both sheep and lambe duli with a downward tendency, shd clearance could not be made; poor to prime sheep, \$3.004.75; Southern and Western lambs, \$3.00.8550.

**SWINE-Leccipts, \$3,000; none offered alive; city-dressed Western firm at \$6.0086.20 for extremes.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—CATTLE-Receipts, 2,700; market strong; offerings light; good to choice steers, \$1.7065.00; fair to medium, \$1.8566.45; all sold steers, \$1.7065.00; fair to medium, \$1.8566.45; all sold steers, \$1.800; fair to medium, \$1.8566.45; all solds; choice holding for higher prices. House-Receipts, \$3.80; two loads choice holding for higher prices. House-Receipts, \$3.80; offerings light; prices 108155 lower: Western advices cause dipression; York weights, \$1.5064.70; heavy and medium, \$1.5564.70; fair ends, \$4.0064.69; all sold.

ends, \$4.0004.00; all sold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—CATTLE—Steady for natives, which are rather scarce and fair inquiry; choice to fancy shipping steers, \$4.500.4.00; could be prime, \$4.000.4.00; medium to fair, \$4.000.4.20; cows and helfers, \$2.500.50; grass cattle slow; fair to extra, \$2.500.4.00. Receipts, 1.700; shipments, 1.300.

SHEEP—Scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, \$3.40.
Receipts, 600; ahipments, none.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—Hogs active and firm; common, \$3.250.50; iight, \$4.000.4.30; butchers \$4.000.4.50. Receipts, 700; shipments, 875.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—Hogs-Weak at \$4.20 \$4.40; receipts, 4,400; shipments, 1,300. LUMBER.

The cargo market was steady and active to the ex-tent of the offerings, which were about sixty loads. The supply was chiefly inch, though piece stuff was offered and bought at 83.75. A choice shingle was quoted at \$2.30. The following is the range of cargo prices: \$ 8.50 @ 875 10.00 @11.50 11.50 @13.50 14.00 @18.00 1.90 @ 2.05 2.05 @ 2.25 1.50 Lath. The yard trade continues active and the feeling strong, especially on common grades, which, are selling at a narrow margin over cargo prices. No change in prices is expected at present.

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. \$53,00247,00 First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. \$53,00247,00 First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. \$53,00247,00 First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. \$53,00 First and second clear rough, 1 inch. \$41,004,200 First and second clear rough, 1 inch. \$53,00 First and second clear documents of the control of the contr

Common dressed Box-boards, 15-inch and upwards. A stock boards, 18-inch and upwards. B stock boards. 18-i2 inch. C stock boards. 18-i2 inch. Fencing, first quality.

..37 @38

Nutmess.

HAY—No I timothy was firm, being in shipment. Other grades were steady and No. 1 timothy, \$\psi\$ ton...

aons: Green-cured hides, all weights, P b... Damaged hides. Calf, F B...

Sperm.
Whale, winter bleached....
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Total. 77,940 151,980
Same time last week. 29,368 135,085
Shipmenta— 1,778 2,500
Monday. 1,318 2,318
Tuesday 2,385 6,423
Thursday 4,533 6,28

.10,414

Shingles, standard and choice... BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Livenicol, June 25–11:30 a.m.—Flour-No. 1, 188; No. 2, 10s. GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 1s 4d; No. 2, 9s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 3s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—New,

No. 1, 5s. PROVISIONS-Pork, 60s. Lard, 37s 34. PROVISIONS—POR, ds. Lard, 5:3 51.
LIVERPOOL, June 25—Rvening—COTTON—Dull at
\$\pmu(0.00)\text{46}\text{

LARD-American, 37s 3d. CHEESE-Fine American, 50s. RECEIPTS-The past three days-Wheat, 100,000 ers; American, 67,000. YARNS AND FABRICS-At Manchester dull and low-

American, 61,03.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull and lower, especially for yarns.

LONION, June 25.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 256-258 3d, REFINED PRINCLUM—05,2574.

ANTWERP, June 25.—PETROLEUM—354.

ANTWERP, June 25.—PETROLEUM—356.

The following were received by the Calcaro Board of Trade:

LAVEMPOOL, June 25.—1:30 p. m.—Weather showry. Broadstuffs—Small business; lower, Wheat—Winter, to death Rut, spring. 8c ddabb 4d; white, 8c felies 8d; click of the control of the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June E.-GRAIN-Wheat-Winter pressed for sale, and declined materially in No. 2 red about 14:62c; spring wheat quite moderately sought; quoted down about 10 on freer offerings, parily to arrive; 72.00 bu No. 2 red at 41.261.215; 64.00 bu Milymanes. about 19-22c; spring wheat quite moderately sought; quoted down about le on freer offerings, parity to arrive; 72.00 bu No. 2 red at \$1.28h; 64.00 bu Milwankee spring, prompt and next week deliveries, at \$1.00 along, products of the products of the condition of the condi

G12.50. Beef steady, with a fair demand. Cut mean quiet but firm; long clear middles, 75c; short clear middles, 75c; the clear BALTIMORE. BALTHORE, Md., June 28.—PLOUS—Dull and weak; Western superfine, \$2.75@3.00; extra, \$2.75@175; fam-ily, \$5.00@5.55.

PETROLEUM—Crade nominal; refined, 19218,6 GIOCERIES—Coffee drm sind a shade better; rearross, ordinary to prime, 1949154c. Sugar case WHISHY—51.114-68.12 FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, bigher igrain; cotton, 3-18684d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 7d. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,73 bris; wheat, 71.38 bu; corn, 52.56 bu; cats, 4.39 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 204001 bu; corn, 13.46 bu. SALES—Wheat, 814.82 bu; corn, 62.26 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.Pa.June 25.—FLOUR—Dull; Hinsesota extra. old stock good, \$5.09; do recensity fromd, \$3.25; choice fresh ground, \$5.30; Ohio good, \$6.09; fancy, \$5.5063.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.8 Ry flour steady at \$41.256.43%.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.17; \$6.2 June, \$1.16 bid, \$1.18 asked; July, \$1.20 bid, \$1.98 asked; August, \$1.07% asked; September, \$1.00%; rejected do. \$48.20; steamer do. \$6.20 asked, August, \$1.07% asked; September, \$1.00%; rejected do. \$48.20; steamer do. \$6.20 asked, August, 50% bid, 51%; asked; \$4.20 asked, \$ PHILADELPHIA.

To Flour, 2600 but; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 034,000 bu; corn, 1500 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS,
NEW ORLEANS, June 33. FLOUR-Quiet but steady;
superfine, \$5.0053.25; XX, \$1.0064.25; XXX, \$1.0064.35;
high grades, \$5.0053.75,
GRAIN-Corn dull, weak, and lower at \$600.
Oats dull; 38e.
CORN-MEAU-Demand fair and prices higher; \$2.0.
HAY-Quiet: ordinary, \$12.00512.00; prime time,
choice, \$7.00512.00.
PROVISIONS-Pork quiet and weak; \$22.55, Lard
from: times, Thice, Sige. Sige. Bulk means source and

Provisions—Port quiet and weak; \$12.54. Lind firm: theree, 75(c; kex. 84c. Bulk mean scarce and firm: shoulders, loose, 44.545; packed, 3.07 flavor scarce and firm: shoulders, loos; clear rh, 85685c; mand; carvased, 95ce lie.

Willsky—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.004 m. GRockitks—Coffee in fair demand; fail our continuer to prime, 136155c. Sugar quiet; common, 65c675c; sugar quiet; component of the state of the state

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York \$2.50 per MO premium; sterling exchange, 451. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. June 25.—FLOUR-Unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat lower: No. 1 red, 201/2001/c cash; Grain—wheat lower 30.5 red. 1862. June; Shige July; Shige Stife Assunt; Shige Stife year; No. 3 do. 88486; No. 4 do. 68 bid early. Carn lower at Shige cash; and June; Shige July. Uats lower at Shige cash; 2846 cash; 2846 cash; 2846 cash; Shige Sh ariey—Nothing doing.
LEAD—Steady at 45c.
BUTTES—Oulet; delry 149ffc.
EGGS—Better at at 365.9c.
WHISKY—Steady at 41s.
PROVISIONS—Pork lower to sell at \$12.00 bid can.

Provisions—Pork lower to sell at them on the June, and July. Dry salt means slow and unchanged. Bacon easier at \$5.10, 7.55, \$7.55. Lard nominally lower at \$4.55.

REGETTS—Flour, \$600 bris; wheat, \$8.00 bu; cera, \$1.00 bu; cate, \$1.00 bris; wheat, \$1.00 bris; bris, bone; cera, \$1.00 bu; data, \$2.00 bu; rye, none; bartey, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON. June 25.—FLOUR.—Dull: Western superfine, E.0063.59; common extras, \$1.004.59; Wisconst extras, \$1.004.59; Wisconst extras, \$1.004.59; Minnesota do, \$5.004.59; Hitnois and Wiehleren, \$5.004.59; Hitnois and wheats, \$6.0038.50; winter do, \$6.5037.25.
GRAIN-Corn steady: mixed and vellege ats dull; No. 1 and extra white, 4264fc; No. 2 white, 1664fc; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 37638c. Rye BUTTEN-Choice Western creameries, 2002, he packed choice, he lie; common to good, he lie. EGGS-Western free; life lie. RECKIPTS-Flour, 3,40 bris; corn, 71,000 bu; what \$5,000 bu.

MENTS-Flour, 1,100 bris; corn. 38,000 bu; wheat, MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, June 25.-FLOUR-Dull and up-

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—FLOUR—Dull and mechansed.
GRADN—Wheat firm, and closed weak; No. 1 hard.
SLIG; No. 1 Milwankee, No; No. 2 do, 50c; June, 50c;
July, 105c; Angust, 50c; No. 3 de, 50c; No. 4 Blet rejected, 50c. Corn steady and in fair demand; No.2, 25-4c. Rev steady No. 1, 25-4c. Barley lower and demoralised; No.2 fail, 50c.
Photylistons—Mess pork quiet; SLIS cash and July; SLIS August. Lard, \$6.75 cash and July; SLIS August. Houss—Wheat to Barralo, 19c.
RECKIPITS—Wheat to State wheat 15,000 bu; oats 430 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 3. — COTTON — Dull; Inja.
FLOUR — Dull; fancy, 35.00-55.00; family, \$5.00-51.0.

GRAIN — Wheat — Lower; No. 2 amber, new, \$6.00-5.

Open stendy; No. 2 mixed, 38c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 30-31c. Rve dull and lower at \$2.5c. Barley in fair domand; price new fail, 15.00c.

PROVISIONS — Fock weaker at \$12.00. Land dull and lower at \$4.5c. Bulk meats dull and drooping at \$4.0c.

GLU, Bacon firm at \$5.3c. \$5.3c. \$5.37c.

WHISKY — Active and firm at \$1.0c.

Butter — Secarit; choice Western Beserve, 15015c, choice Central Ohio, 12a-3c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June E.-GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, 886c; No. 1 white Michigan, E. B. amber Michigan, B 200 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; bar-ley, 11,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—GRAIN—Wheat quieti 13.000 bu sample Green Bay at \$1.05; quotations grafed nominal. Corn dull and lower; car-lots high mixed, ide. Other grains neglected. CANAL FRRIGHTS—Higher; wheat, 75%, asking 1545. DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 25.—FLOUR — Duil.
GRAIN—Wheat stet; No.1 white SLOUf asked; June SLOUS; July 20160; August, Sie asked; milling No. 1, 80. Receipts, 15,600 bu; shipments, 15,600 bu. PEORIA. PROBLA, III., June 22.—GRAIN—Corn steady; bid-nixed, 33(930)(c; mixed, 33/4; Oats standy; No. 1 wine, 21(627)(c). Rye easy: No. 2, 70-37(c). HIGHYINES—Steady at 81.07.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., June 28.—GRAIN—White quiet; No. 2 red. \$1.000.05. Corn quiet at 350.3560 outs weak at 350.050.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO. June 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1
white Michigan, \$1.1561.16. Corn stendy; Western
mixed, \$550c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June E.—COTTON—Quiet; middling. 113(c; low iniddling, 113(c; good ordinary 155c. New Focults, dil; gross, 55; exports, Great Britain, 6,65; Continent, 1,65; sales, 1,60; stock, 2,25. Week netreceipts, 4,65; gross, 6,75; exports, Great Britain, 1,52; Continent, 1,54; coasiw ise, 3,53; sales, 5,60; netreceipts at 1,60; stock, 2,25. Week netreceipts, 4,65; gross, 6,75; exports, Great Britain, 1,52; Continent, 1,54; coasiw ise, 3,53; sales, 5,60; New York, June 2.—Cotton—Net receipts at all United States ports for the receipt and the states ports to the receipts at all United States ports to the receipts at all United States ports, 2,60; to the receipt at all United States ports, 2,600; last year, 4,600; atock at all United States ports, 2,600; last year, 1,6,00; stock at liverpool, 75,00°; last year, 1,6,00°; last year, 1

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—WOOL—Steady and first Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above 6 330c; extra 46 65c; medium, 25 65c coarse, 45 55c; hew York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 446 fe; medium, 25 55c; coarse, 65 55c; washed combing and delaine, 65 35c; unwashed do, 35 35c; tub-washed, 65 35c; pulled, 45 35.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton goods market rather more sodys, but demand irregular and prices are unsettled. Light prints remain quiet, but there is some inquiry for dark prints. Lawns and singhams in fair request. Mon's wear woolens in light demand, but there is more inquiry for Kentucky jeans. Foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM. PETTORURG, June M. PETROLEUM. Very irregulari crude, \$1.556 as Parker's for shipment; refised to Philadelphia delivery. CLAVELAND, O., June M. - PETROLEUM-First Standard white, 188 test, 30c.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, June 25-Spinits of Tunganus
-Steady at 20c.

An Imp

The St

The For

Other

investigathe presentity under plan for u of the Bottee comples control 1,000 copi Fellowin of rail gard to the The Rail April 14, 1 ernor appers and Conot be matter o made in evils ha

men and ; more than receipts w 400,000 bus The Co tions to

as compsi
The Cot
crease of
tainly not
ness, as w
that the a
spections.
545 bushe
was 193,4
ber cent.
The exp
the incou
ing officia
in excess
likely to t
of the In
pretext f
tion be in
numerou
Accord
spector, r
spector,

partmen 50 in case appellan has swor appeals valued to each n \$1,000, an appeals of Oct. 31, 11 But no for the C fact that and regis fiscal year

With a grain but spection, cities, the taries or of Trade Peoria, Cand New From treceipts 1879 at tviz.: Milwauk St. Louis Kansas C Detroit, I Toledo,

LPHIA.

LEANS.

age on New York \$2.50 per

o sell at \$12.00 bid cash. wheat, 70,000 bu

ls; corn. 38,000 bu; wheat

closed weak; No. 1 hard. No. 2 do. 10c; June. 10c; o. 3 do. 10c; No. 4, 13)4c; ad in fair demand; No. 2, 25kc. Rve steady: No. 1, noralized: No. 2 fall cal-ulet: \$11.35 cash and July; cash and July; \$6.50

(.10:34.25. alo. 7:40. s; wheat, 18,000 bu; oats bu; corn. 2,300 bu; oats

0.07:08 - Dull; 1134c. 8.00; family, \$5.036.59. 0. 2 amber, new, 95293c. 0.04s dull; No. 2 mixed, 1824c. Barley in fair deat \$12.00. Lard d ull and nil and drooping at \$4.60 216, \$8.37%. At \$1.07. Vestern Reserve, 15@16q.

ern Reserve, 15@160; DO.

AN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.00; red Wabash, spot and trust, \$25c; September, Dorn steady; high mixed, c. 48 c; July, 40c; No. 2 at 284c; corn, 4,000 bu; barley. u: corn. 47.000 bu: bar-

GRAIN—Wheat quiet: \$1.05; quotations graded er; car-lots high mixed,

casked: milling No. 1, nents, 16,000 bu.

forn quiet at 35@35%

-Wheat dull; No. 1 Corn steady; Western

orton-Quiet; middling, od ordinary 104c. Net its, Great Britain, 48,461; stock, 82,395. Weekly exports, Great Britain, 1se, 3.830; saies, 5.600. You-Net, receipts at all eweek, 23,000 bales; last il United States ports to 18,000. Exports from all week 44,000; last years 1000; stock at all insert, 15,000; stock at all insert, 15,000;

LEUM-Very irregular; shipment; refined, 90,

TINE.

GRAIN INSPECTION. An Important Report by the Grain Receivers' Association.

The State System Uncomfortably Contrasted with the Board of Trade Plan.

The Former Much More Expensive and Less Satisfactory to the Trade.

Other Cities Have the Work Done at a Less Cost.

Some weeks ago the Grain Receivers' Associa-Some weeks ago the Grain Receivers' Association of this city appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. E. B. Baldwin, A. M. Wright, and C. C. Warren to make a thorough and searching investigation of the operation and expense of the present system of grain inspection in this city under State laws, as compared with the old plan for many years under the exclusive control of the Board of Trade. Yesterday the Commitof the Board of Trade. Yesterday the Commit-tee completed its labors, and presented the As-sociation with an elaborate report, of which 1,000 copies will be printed for examination. Following is a resume of the chief points in the

were one of the results growing out of the Granger movement against the discriminations of railroads, and the feeling of insecurity in regard to the ability of the warehousemen to flood the market with spurious grain receipts. The Railroad and Warehouse law was passed April 14, 1871, and in the following July the Goverror appointed the first Board of Commissioners and Chief Grain Inspector. The Committee do not believe that the intended reforms in the matter of grain-warehousing have been made effectual; and, while a great change has been made in the system of inspection, the old evils have been replaced with new ones of eater magnitude. One of the objects of law was to place a check on the warehousemen and prevent the overissue of receipts, but receipts were issued by Munn & Scott for some 400,000 bushels of grain more than they had in

The Committee report the following objections to the State law: (1) It is special to Chica-The Committee report the following objections to the State law: (I) It is special to Chicago; (2) it has increased the cost of grain-inspecion above what it is in other cities, and above what it was under the control of the Board of Trade prior to the adoption of the law; (3) it is a tax-on grain of other States than Illinois; and (4) it has been, and is liable to be again, used as a means of political patronage.

All the provisions of the law in regard to the issue, registration, and cancellation of grain receipts apply to warehouses of Class A, which are to be found only in Chicago, because it is the only city in the State which has a population of 10,000. The effect of the law is, therefore, special to Chicago. The storing of grain in bulk and ignoring its particular identity, thus substituting the graded system for the "sample" plan in buying and selling, originated here to meet the demands of the trade. No sooner was it fairly started than the State with its numerous officials assumed control. Since then there has been no improvement in the inspection, while other cities untrammeled have been able to improve on the original Chicago idea.

There has been a marked increase in the cost. In 1857 the fees were 25 cents per car and 50 cents per 1,000 bushels. The income was \$55,380 and expenses \$43,567, leaving a net profit of \$14,593. In 1888, at the same fees, the receipts were \$1,003, profits \$7,588. In 1800 the receipts were so much above the expenses that the Board of Trade reduced the fees 2) per cent,—to 20 cents per car and 40 cents per 2,000 bushels. The profits this year were \$1,223.

COST OF THE PATERNAL SYSTEM.

COST OF THE PATERNAL SYSTEM. Your Committee have received special reports om five of the principal railways terminating Chicago, and from these and other statistics we made up the estimates of the total amount grain (including through freight) received in deago in the year 1879, to 125,632,689 bushels. It this amount there were inspected into store 5,337 cars and 2,607,084 bushels that arrived by made. or al. Of the expense of the Inspection Department or the last two years the Committee give, first, he statement embraced in a report made by the tailroad and Warehouse Commissioners in reponse to a resolution of the House, adopted farch 17, 1879, showing the expenses for the year of Oct. 31, 1878, as follows—viz:

Salaries in Inspection Department. \$53,708.79
Salaries in Registrar's Office. 10,078.30
Expenses other than salaries in Inspection Department. 5,008.39
Expenses other than salaries in Registrar's Office. 1,324.04

Fees paid to Committee of Appeals.... 6,864.00 Total expenses for the year.....\$76,983.52

Total expenses for the year.......\$76,983.52
By inquiry of the Chief Inspector we find that the number of employes has been increased since the year above referred to; that there are nine Second Assistant Inspectors instead of soven then, and twenty-two Third Assistant Inspectors instead of fourteen then. Also that the salaries of the Second Assistant Inspectors have been largely increased.

Jan. 29, of this year, there were employed in the Inspection and Registration Departments fifty-seven persons. The expenses of the two departments for the year ending Oct. 31, 1879, were \$97,534.48, or an increase of over 13 per cent as compared with 1878.

The Committee can find no excuse for this increase of over 13 per cent in expense. It is certainly not to be found in the increase of business, as we find by the Chief Inspector's report that the aggregate of both "in" and "out." inspections in the year to Oct. 31, 1879, was 185, 142,-245 bushels, and in the year to Oct. 31, 1879, it was 183, 459,245 bushels, an increase of only 4½ per-cent.

The expenses of the two departments exceed

spections in the year to Oct. 31, 1878, was 183, 459, 233 bushels, an increase of only 4½ per cent.

The expenses of the two departments exceed the income, and at the present rate of increasing official positions and official salaries so much in excess of the increase of business, there is likely to soon be a large defict in the accounts of the Inspection Department, thus making the pretext for a demand that the rates of inspection be increased in order to furnish pay for the numerous officials.

According to the report of the Chief Grain Inspector, there are, or were at the date of his last report, "uncollectable accounts" for unpaid inspection fees standing on the books of the Department to the amount of about \$24,000; that these "uncollectable" accounts have been carried along from month to month, and year to year, and he advises that they be charged or "eliminated" from the accounts of the Department. This Committee understand from the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners that the sum of \$14,414.45 (being part of the E4,000) has accordingly been recently charged off to profit and loss.

Previous to July 1, 1879, the fee to each of the laree members of the Committee of Appeals was \$5 for each appeal. Of this total \$3. the department paid \$4 in every case, and the whole \$9 in case the grade was changed in favor of the appeals were decided in favor of the appeals were decided in favor of the appeals. But under the law of July 1, 1879, the salary paid to each member of the Committee of Appeals is \$1,000, and we estimate that the entire cost of appeals paid by the Department in the year to Oct. 31, 1879, was about \$7,000.

But notwithstanding this reduction in the cost for the Committee of Appeals is \$1,000, and we estimate that the entire cost of appeals paid by the Department in the year to Oct. 31, 1879, was about \$7,000.

But notwithstanding this reduction in the cost for the Committee of Appeals is \$1,000, and we estimate that the entire cost of appeals paid by the Department in the year to Oct. 31

With a view to comparing the total volume of grain business, management, and expense of inspection, etc., in Chicago with the same in other cities, the Committee have addressed the Secretaries or Superintendents of the various Boards of Trade in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, Baltimore, and New York with a set of six interrogatories. From the answers to these we find the total receipts of grain-exclusive of floury in the year 1879 at the points mentioned were as follows. Viz.:

isons six men." (2) "Total cost about \$4,500 per annum."

Toledo—(1) "From six to nine men, according to the amount of work." (2) "Salaries from \$500 to \$700 per month."

Cincinnati—(1) "One Chief Inspector and one assistant." (2) "About \$3,000 per annum constitutes the total cost of grain inspection in Cincinnati."

nore—(1) "Seven men." (2) "\$18,000 per Baltimore—(1) "Seven men." (2) "\$18,000 per annum."

New York—(1) "Inspector-in-Chief, six deputies, and eight inspectors of weights, besides office clerks." (2) "Too recently organized to give correct figures of cost."

From the above it will be seen that, for the handling of an equal quantity of grain in Milwaukee, it costs II7 per cent more in Chicago; as compared with Kansas City, 75 per cent more; with Detroit, 105 per cent more; with Toledo, 299 per cent more; with Cincinnati, 325 per cent more; with Baltimore, 192 per cent more.

GRAIN FROM OTHER STATES.

more; with Baltimore, R2 per cent more.

GRAIN FROM OTHER STATES.

With a view to ascertaining what proportion of the grain received in Chicago was the product of other States, the Committee addressed letters of inquiry to the princinal railways terminating in Chicago. In response to these, answers have been received from the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Alton. From the Statistics furnished by these roads and facts acquired from other sources we have been able to make up the following table:

Total receipts of grain (including all rail through freight) at Chicago in the year 1879 and the proportion of the same shipped from stations in the State of Illinois, viz.:

Total Proportion

Illinois Canal. 6,498,449 Chicago & North-vestern,25,925,967 Chicago & Central. 13,901,780 urlington....

Total, bushels.....125,631,689 51,920,370
The foregoing figures show that 41 per cent of the total movement of grain to Chicago is from points within the State of Illinois, leaving 59 per cent of the total receipts of grain as the product of other State.

points within the State of Illinois, leaving 59 per ceuit of the total receipts of grain as the product of other States.

The fact that so large a proportion of the grain received here is the product of other States, is the reason that the inspection, as well as all other costs of marketing grain here, should be reduced to the lowest figures consistent with the faithful performance of all the details of marketing the property. In this instance the interests of the City of Chicago, and especially of the Chicago Board of Trade, are not confined to the limits of the State of Illinois, but her, merchants are competitors with the merchants of other cities for the trade of Western and Northwestern States, and will, therefore, find it as necessary to protect the trade of the West from, any unnecessary burden laid upon it by the Legislature of Illinois as by that of any other State.

The last chapter of the report is devoted to the political-patronage aspect of the State system of grain inspection.

The first Chief Inspector. Mr. Tompkins, received \$1,660.98 more than he was honestly entitled to.

W. H. Harper, the second incumbent, owed the Department \$23,415.96 when he went out of office, and still owes.

The fourth incumbent was behind \$4,472.67 when he retired, though finally a settlement was had for all except \$229, which still remains in dispute.

"The present Chief Inspector, though a man

"The present Chief Inspector, though a man of unexceptionable character, and one esteemed by this Committee, does not profess any special knowledge of the srain business, or of qualities of grain, nor claim any other special fitness for the office, but admits that he holds it simply from the good will and personal esteem of the Governor. But It is also reported in regard to this incumbent that white in receipt of a salary of \$3,500 per annum from the office of Chief Inspector, he is also in receipt of a salary of \$1,500 per annum as Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and \$5,000 per annum as Secretary of the Exposition Association, and that the latter office absorbs the greater portion of his personal services. This Committee hold it to be the right of the Chicago Board of Trade to demand that a man who holds the important position of Superintendent of the valuation of \$100,000,000 worth of property per annum should devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and not, as in the present case, give it less than half the attention he bestows upon other business." "The present Chief Inspector, though a man

During the year ending Oct. 31, 1879, there was paid for the "supervision" of the inspection, \$17,500. The State has lost for inspection fees during the past nine years \$23,268, which would have been collected by the Board. Either lost to the State or swallowed in dispute is the following:

Total....\$47,184 This sum is greater than the entire expense of inspection in any one year in which it was under the control of the Board of Trade.

the control of the Board of Trade.

IN CONCLUSION,
the Committee present the following facts, viz.:
That out of the nearly 400,000,000 oushels of grain
raised in the State of Illinois, only about 50,000,000 (or one-eighth of the whole) is marketed in
Chicago.
That of the grain that does come to Chicago,
nearly 60 per cent is the preduct of other States
than Illinois.
That the system of storing grain in bulk and
inspecting and selling grain by grade instead of
sample, originated in Chicago, and is peculiar to
the Chicago trade, being totally unknown in
other parts of the State.
That State legislation on this point is unjustly
if not unconstitution ally special to Chicago.
That the State officials have made no improvement in the system of grain inspection since
they took it from the Board of Trade nine years
ago.
That, on the contrary, the State officials have

they took it from the Board of Trade nine years ago.

That, on the contrary, the State officials have increased the expense of grain inspection in this city until it is now largely in excess of what it is in other cities.

That this excessive expense is being steadily increased, as is shown by the fact that in the last fiscal year the expense was \$2,500 more than the total revenue.

That there is no other State in which the Legislature attempts to control or supervise the inspection and grading of grain.

That in case the Chicago Board of Trade desired to cooperate with other similar commercial bodies in conventions for the establishment of uniform grades of grain or methods of inspection, it would be powerless to do so, and in any attempt to reduce the expense of inspection would probably be opposed by influences in the interest of partisan politics.

The report was accepted by the Association, and will be considered at a meeting to be called by the President. There will be a meeting Monday afternoon to consider the barley question.

MORNING AND NIGHT ON THE WISCONSIN.

MORNING.

Through open gates in the East away,
With royal tread comes the King of Day,
Bathed in glory, all recking with gold,
And gleaming with treasures never told.
Blushing with beauty, and sparkling with tears,
Tipped with gold the valley appears.
Far to the West, with summits blue,
"McClune" and "Haystack" rise to the view;
White in the nearer view are seen
Fields and woodlands of changing green;
And a winding river whose marmuring sound
Speaks of the beauty so lovely around.
The fringe-tree greets the Day so fair,
As she shakes the dew from her waving hair.
The hare-bells doff their pale blue dresses,
And fing to the breeze their rippling tresses.
The poppy lifts its drowsy head,
And lazily dons a gown of red.
The rose-bud bursts her evening green,
And proudly displays her wondrous charms.
The robin comes from his leafy nest,
And quietly dons his soarlet vest;
Then, flying out on swaying limb,
He joyously tings his morning-hymn;
While up through the air the lark is soaring.
NIGHT. MORNING.

NIGHT.

O how lovely! With tranquil light
Rises in silence the Queen of Night,
And spreads o'er the Earth a sivery vell,
As she sweeps through the sky with her starry
trail.
The robin has sung bis last refrain,
And Nature begins to weep again.
Accompanied sweet by the murmuring rill
Is the tender strain of the whip-poor-will.
As the fengthening shadows slowly creep,
The flowers of Earth fall sweetly asleep.
Orion steps forth in the heavenly light,
And bids the bright Day a laughing "Goodnight."
KLBOURN CITY, Wis., June, 1880. KILBOURN CITY, Wis., June, 1880.

something About Thomas Paine.

Milwaukee—15 cents per car-load and 20 cents
Per 1,000 bushels for "out" inspection into versels; St. Louis*—25 cents per 1,000 bushels for "out" inspection into cers, and 30 cents per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Tokelo—30 cents per car-load for "out" inspection into cers, and 30 cents per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Tokelo—30 cents per car-load for "out" inspection into cers, and 30 cents per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Tokelo—30 cents per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection into cers, and 30 cents per car-load for "in" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection into cers, and 30 cents per car-load for "in" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Sur-load for "out" inspection: New Points per 1,000 bushels into vessels; Bultimore—

**Su Something About Thomas Paine.

pointed by law for that purpose. Among the reasons given by you for this refusal, one was that Mr. Hall was one of Paine's disciples. If those whom you may choose to call my disciples follow my example in doing good to mankind, they will pass the confines of this world with a happy mind, while the hope of the hypocrite shall perish and delusion sink into despair.

"I do not know who Mr. Inskeep is, for I do not remember the name of Inskeep at Philadelphis in the time that tried men's souls. He must be some mushroom of modern growth that has started up on the soil which the generous services of Thomas Paine contributed to bless with freedom; neither do I know what profession of religion he is of, nor do I care, for if he is a man malevolent and unjust, it signifies not to what class or sectary he may hypocritically belong.

"As I set too much value on my time to waste

sion of religion he is of, nor do I care, for if he is a man malevolent and unjust, it signifies not to what class or sectary he may hypocritically belong.

"As I set too much value on my time to waste it on a man of so little consequence as yourself, I will close this short address with a declaration that puts hypocrisy and malevolence to deflance. Here it is.

"My motive and object in all my political works beginning with 'Common Sense,' the first work I ever published, have been to rescue man from tyranny and false systems and false principles of government, and enable him to be free and establish government for himself; and I have borne my share of danger in Europe and in America in every attempt I have made for this purpose. And my motive and object in all my publications on religious subjects, beginning with the first part of the 'Age of Reason,' have been to bring man to a right reason that God has given him; to impress on him the great principle of Divine morality, justice, mercy, and a benevolent disposition to all men and to all creatures; and to excite in him aspirit of trust, confidence, and consolation iphis Creator, unshackled by the fable and fiction of books, by whatever invented name they may be called.

"I am happy in the continual consequation of my departing hours whenever they finally arrive.

Below the letter appeared the following note, apparently by the editor of the Aurora, William Duane:

"These are the times that try men's souls.' Crisis No. I, written while on the retreat with the army from Fort Lee to the Delaware, and published in Philadelphia in the dark days of 1776, December the 1911, six days before the taking of the Hessians at Trenton."

The above letter was written three years after the return of its author to the United States on the vessel which President Jefferson placed at his disposal, and but three years were by before the taking of the Hessians at Trenton."

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE PORTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., June Zi.—Passed down—Propellers
Arctic, Potomac, Toledo; steam-barges Huron City
and barge, S. Chamberlain and consort, H. B. Tuttle
and consort, D. F. Rose and barges, S. E. sheldon and
consort, Sanilac, James Davidson and consort;
schooners Nellie Reddington, M. W. Paige, Annie
Vought, Bell Walbridze, Reed Case, 3. B. Noyes. John
Magee, Rising Star, Skylark, Fleet Wing, Angustin
Ford, A. Muir, W. I. Wilcox, W. A. Muir, L. A. Burton, Adventure, E. Biake, James Case, Charles K,
Nims, F. M. Kvapp, B. B. Hayes, C. C. Barnes, S. D.
Hungerford.

ton, Adventure, E. Biske, James Case. Charles S. N. Nims, F. M. Krapp, R. B. Hayes, C. C. Barnes, S. D. Hungerford.

Passed up—Propellers China, Colorado, Chicago, Philadelphia and consort, and Badger State; steambarges Belie Cross and barges. Fletcher and consort, Allegheny and barges, George King and barges, and Graves and consort; and schooners Exile, Two Friends, E. J. McVes, John Tibbets, Porter, M. S. Beacon, H. Bissell, H. C. Richards, Flying Cloud, L. W. Perry, Gulding Star, and M. Millmore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—The schooner David Vance was dismasted of Colchester Reef, Lake Erie, during theavy squal about midnight last evening. The tag Crusader left with her this evening, and will tow her to Buffalo.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—Arrivals—Propeller Minneapolis; schooners Starlight, B. Merrill, La Petite, Blackhawk, grain, Milwaukee.

Cleared-Propeller Minneapolis, schooners Nelson, Nellie Gardner, B. F. Bruce, Chicago; propeller Starlight, coal, Haitwaikee; schooner A. B. Morrill, coal, Milwaukee; schooner Blackhawk, J. B. Morrill, coal, Milwaukee; schooner A. B. Norris, Sanchabe; schooner Narraganestt, coal, Kenoens Schooner Starlight, coal, Haitwaiker, Schooner Narraganest, coal, Kenoens Schooner Naraganest, coal, Kenoens Schooner Naraganest

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
MILWAUKEE, June 25.—The schooner David Vance,
bound down from Chicago, was dismasted by a squall
at the head of Lake Erie at 1 clouck this morning.
Her foremast is broken off close to the deek, and the
mainmast at the crosstrees. Capt. Vance left here
for Bufalo this afternoon, to which port the vessel
will be towed.
The schooner Wells Burt eleared for Chicago this
evening in tow of the tug Muir, and the propeller
Caidwell and barge Clement will follow in the morning. Arrived from below-Schooners O. W Bond, Len lisworth, Monitor, Penokee, and E. Fitzgerald, Grain freights continue lifeless: no charters.

Grain freights continue lifeless; no charters.

CLEVELAND.

Spesial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND. O., June 22.—Arrived—Propellers
Champlain, Chicago; St., Paul, Mackinae; Artic, Portage; H. B. Tuttle and Canada, over schooners Will
Young, John Martin, Marquette, over Camden, J. C.
Harrison, George H. Ely, Escanda, over narrison, George H. Ely, Escanaba, ore.
Cleared—Propellers St. Faul. Mackinac, Arizona,
Duith: Nyack, Kussla, Montana, Chicago; Atlantic,
Parid Warstoff, Marquette,
David Warstoff, Marquette,
Charter-Schooner S. H. Foster, coal to Chicago,
Jown-town dock, 90e free.

Charter-Schooner S. H. Foster, coal to Chicago, down-town dock, 30c free.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 25.—Passed down—Schooner Edgin, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Singapore, Toledo to Kingston, corn; An. A. Lydon, Toledo to Kingston, event and the Chicago Tribuns.

Up-Schooner Lady McDonaid, Kingston to Kincardine; Marysburg, Kingston to Toledo; Nagara, Kingston to Rincardine; Prussia, Kingston to Eik Rapids; Acadia, Kingston to Toledo, all light; propeller Prussia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
ESCANABA, Mich., June 25.—Arrived—Propellers S. C. Baidwin, W. L. Brown, schooners J. B. Kitchen, A. I. Potter, Mineral State, Lottle Cooper.
Cleared-Propellers Fred Keiley, Mary Jarseki, W. L. Brown, S. C. Baidwin, schooners M. R. Warner, Niagara, Stampede, Venus, A. L. Potter.

ESLE.

Niagara, Stampede, Venus. A. L. Potter.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa. June 25.—Arrived—From Saginaw. Propeller Mary Mins and barge R. J. Gibis, lumber: schooner Florida, ore, Marquette: propeller Prindiville, timber. Bay City.

Cleared—Schooner Saveland, coal, Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 25.—Passed up—Steamer City of Cleveland, propeller Fromont.

Arrived—Schooners Watertown, G. Sherman, and H. Fitz Hugh.

Cleared—Schooner Tim Baker.

COLLINGWOOD.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLLINGWOOD, June 25.—Arrived—Steamer Lake Prie, from Chicago, full cargo of grain and passengers.
Departed—Schooner G. D. Morria, Traverse Bay, to oad wood for Chicago.

SAND BEACH.

load wood for Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SAND BEACH, Mich., June 25.—The tug Laketon went ashore at Elm Creek last night. Her barges went to the harbor. The tug was released this afternoon, and has gone on up with her tow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINGSTON, June 25.—The propeller Ocean, from Chicago, lightened 5,500 bushels of wheat here and proceeded to Montreal with 12,000 bushels of wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. JOSEPH. Mich., June 22.—Cleared—Schooner C. A. King, for Escanaba.

PORT DALHOUSIE, June 25.—Passed up—Schooner Magdala, Kingston to Chicago, light.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop Jas Pisk, Jr., Buffaio, Ight.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Milwankee, Buffaio, Ight.

Prop Milwankee, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop Milwankee, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop Milwankee, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop Mary Grob. South Haven, bark.

Prop Starucea, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop New York, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop Cinton, Milwankee, Ight.

Prop Hitton, Pie's Pier, wood.

Prop J. J. Harerman, Milwankee, towing.

Prop Jos. L. Hurd. Houghton, sundries.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop Vow Ex., Grand Haven, towing.

Prop Vow Ex., Grand Haven, towing.

Prop Lott, Buffaio, sundries.

Prop Miller, Buffaio, light.

Schr San Diego, Buffaio, light.

Schr M. Marvis, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffaio, light.

Schr C. Hibbard, Horu's Pier, cedar posts.

Schr G. I. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr G. I. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr G. Hazard, Buffaio, light.

Schr G. Hazard, Buffaio, light.

Schr G. Hazard, Buffaio, limber.

Schr H. P. Moore, Frankfort, Inmber.

Schr H. P. Moore, Frankfort, Inmber.

Schr H. P. Moore, Frankfort, Inmber.

Schr G. J. Alerrili, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr G. J. Alerrili, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Jamaica, Buffaio, coal.

Schr Topser, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Jamaica, Buffaio, coal.

Schr Topser, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. Albartos. Muskegon, lumber.

Schr J. Alerrili, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. J. Alerrili, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Souvenir, Pentwater.
Schr Lumberman, Black treek.
Schr E. Ellenwood, Montares.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington.
Schr G. Barber, Muskeson.
Schr G. Walting, Manistee.
Schr Guide, Grand Haven.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskeson.
Schr Minorva, Muskeson.
Schr Minorva, Muskeson.
Schr G. C. Almert, Muskeson.
Prop J. H. Over. Escanaba.
Prop J. H. Over. Escanaba.

Prop Trader, Muskegon. Sehr Rosa fietle, Grand Haven. Sehr Mars, Ludington. Prop M. Groh, Muskegon. Sehr William Jones, Cedar River, 2 Green Bay, sundries, Muskegon, sundries

Prop Canada, Collingwood, 18,397 bu corn and sundries.

Prop City of St. Catharines, Montreal, 16,500 bu wheat and sundries.

Schr Metropolis, Goderich, 16,116 bu corn.

Schr C. H. Weeks, Eric, 21,300 bu own.

Schr C. H. Weeks, Eric, 21,300 bu wheat and sundries.

Prop Milwaukee, Buther, 18,400 bu corn.

Schr Maranso, Buther, 44,180 bu corn.

Schr Maranso, Buther, 44,180 bu corn.

Schr Maranso, Buther, 44,800 bu corn.

Schr San Dispo, Buther, 45,300 bu corn.

Schr San Dispo, Buther, 55,900 bu corn.

Frop Nobraels, Buther, 55,900 bu corn.

Frop Nobraels, Buther, 55,900 bu wheat.

Schr B. Brown, Collingwood, 15,320 bu corn.

Schr Wenona, Buther, 44,500 bu corn.

Prop Alcons, Buther, 44,500 bu corn.

Schr F. J. King, Buther, 52,500 bu corn.

Prop L. Shickluina, Montreal, 16,430 bu wheat.

Prop Mary Gron, Scuth Haven, sundries.

A SENTIMENT.

I do not want a single flower
Brought to my humble tomb:
If my poor life has e'er the power
To earn one little bloom,
Pray bring it while my heart is warm,
And all my pulses thrill,
That I may gain a gentle charm
And throw aside some ill.
Flowers are the ministers of Henven,
And plead with carnest eyes;
And oft their gentle lives are given
In silent sacrifice.
I would their sacred text from God,
Whinte'er their tint or name,
Would come before the cold, cold sod
My humble ashes claim.

My humble ashes claim. Austin, Ill, June 19, 1880. "Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its orig-nal color for 50 cents.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.



Wasting Diseases.

SUCH AS Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, or

LOSS OF NERVOUS POWER, Are positively and speedily cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Attention has been called to the fact that, inasumch as Salts of Hypophosphites are more readily absorbed by the system, they are better indicated as auxiliaries with which to improve the Blood, and generally to cure Wasting Diseases, than all other preparations from Phosphorous And since Phosphorous entiers so larcely into the animal economy, it becomes per excellence the best vehicle with which to associate the other vita hising ingredients of healthy Blood, Nerva, and Muscle. In Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphics are combined all the substances found necessary to insure robust health, and whereas it was invented with a view to supply every deficiency, it certainly has performed some wonderful cure.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this urder any circumstancests, Look out for the name and address, J. I. Fill.LOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Six for \$7.50.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Six for \$7.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. . N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, Cincinnati, O

NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE. Saturday. May 22d, 1830, it was unanimously voted and resolved by such stockholders that the name of said Company be changed to Ohio Butt Company; that the votes in favor of such change of name represented more than two-thirds of all the votes represented by the whole capital stock of said Company; that a certificate of such change of name has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and also in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Illinois, in the manner and form as required by law; and that hereafter said Company will be known and designated as the Ohio Butt Company and under that name and style will hereafter transact and carry on its business.

Chicago, June 19th, 1880.

J. G. COLEMAN.

President of said Company.

H. C. JUNB, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS. MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania,
Will open June 14, 1899. On the summit of the Alleghenies, 2.30 feet above sea level, on main line of
Francylvania Ralegood. Fure sit, unsurpassed scenerender it attractive to health and piece presence.
Riegant Cottages to rent in a park of rare beauty.
First-class Music, Out-door Amusements, Hunting
and Fishing, Riding and Driving. For circulars, terms,
etc., address.

LOGAN HOUSE, ALTOONA, PA., On main line of Penna. Railroad, 1,200 feet above sea-level. Open all the year. Capacity, 4th. Strictly first class. Tourists can obtain a good night's reat and a daylight view of matchless mountain scenery. Health and pleasure seekers find pure air, good fishing and hunding, and rides and drives of great beauty. No mosquitoes. First-class Music. For circulars, terms, etc., address

THE CLIFFORD,

Plymouth Beach, Mass, has been newly and elaborately furnished, and will open June 19. Pronounced by the Boston press to be the most elegant and unique hotel on the Atlantic coast. Magnificent land and ocean scenery. Univaled facilities for yachting, fishing, bathing, bowling, billiards, tennis, croques, driving, etc. Application received until June 15 at 29 Milk-st., Roston. L. H. SOUPHWICK, Proprietor.

THE OCEANIC. ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.
Open mindle of June. No files, no mosquitoes, no
dust. Even temperature. Eight miles from main
land. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas.
electric belis. perfect drainage. Boating, fishing,
bowling, billiards, nice hall, band of music. Hotel
first-class. Send for circular.
LAIGHTON BROTHERS & CO.

LONG BRANCH! WEST END HOTEL COTTAGES AND RESTAUBANT. Will Open for the Season of 1880, THURSDAY, JUNE 17th. PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

United States Hotel SARATOCA SPRINGS, OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 12 TO OFTOBER 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO. PEQUOT HOUSE AND VILLAS,

NEW LONDON, CONN.
Twenty-first season. Opens June 16. For circular and terms address H. S. CROCKER, Proprietor. Sea View Hall, Bridge Hampton, I. L. Three minutes' walk from ocean. Surf and still bathing, fishing, snipe shooting. Good roads, No maintin or mosquitoes. Terms. 8 to 30 per week. Address J. T. GOULD, Bridge Hampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y. PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, Wis. Enlarged and newly farnished Pleasantest Summer Resort in the West. GEO. A ROSS, Proprietor, Dartford P.-O., Wis.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., FAMOUS summer resort how open. It has no equal. The

summer resort now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for illustrated circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Dariford P.-O., Wis. FOLDING BED. Burr's Patent Parlor Folding-Bed!
Very Compact, Elegant and Substantial, including the National Steel Spring Mattress. Bedding folds out of sight in Desks, Book Cases, Bureaus, etc.

A. H. Andrews & Co.,

Mfrs of Artisti Household Furniture, Wood Mantela.

PILE REMEDY? G1000 REWARD Blind, Bonding, Heating, H ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!!



WE SEND ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL

DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAID BELTS, BANDS, SUFFEMBORIES, TRUMES, SUFFORTERS, and Other Applicances, to any person (young or old) suffering from Nervous Discusors, Fremature Decay, Loss of Vitality, etc., or to those afflicted with Rhenmatism, Neuralgia, Par

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

151 South Jefferson-st., Chicago, Manufactures more than 3D different varieties of scales, adapted to every kind of business, and equato the very best made. They employ no agents, consequently sed from 30 to 60 per cent lower than other Superior quality and extremely low prices make thes the most popular scales in use, and agents of othe companies are kept at their wits' end to invent storie to tell in order to sell scales which cost na more to



PRICES THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. 2-ton farm scale, platform 6x12 feet.
4-ton hay or stock scales, platform 8x16 feet.
6-ton hay or stock scales, platform 8x16 feet.
8-ton hay or stock scales, platform 8x22 feet.
The "Little Detective," 4 cunce to 25 ponds
Family and counter scales, all sizes.
Platform scales, 3to 2.500 pounds.
Tucker Alarm Money-drawers.
All scales warranted. Full price-list free. oney-drawers.... anted. Full price-list free

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Admission Examinations at Chicago, 1880

Examinations for admission to Harvard College (preliminary and entire), the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, and the Law School, will be held in Chicaso, Ill., on July 1, 2, and 3, beginning at 8a. m. on July 1.

These examinations, which are identical with those held in Cambridge, are free to all who intend to enter the above departments of the University, and open to others upon payment of a fee of \$10.

Persons who propose to pass these examinations are requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridges, Mass. of their purpose before June 15, and to address him for further informations be not a constant of the University will be held at Caston Examinations of the University will be held selected in the Chicago Tribune and Journal.

YALE COLLEGE. Written Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in the College, and the Sheffield Scientitic School will be held in Chicago and in Chicanation Friday and Saturday, July 2 and 3, beginning at 9 a.m. on Friday, "The examination in Chicago will be held in the rooms of the Union College of Law, No. 55 East Washnogton-st., fourth floor; and in Cincinnation the rooms of the Cincinnation address the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

Beloit College.

The Annual Examination for admission will be held at the GHAND PACIFIC HOTEL, Saturday and Monday, June 2 and 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, For further information apply to H. R. HOBART, Editor Railway Age, Grand Pacific Hotel. CHECARAY INSTITUTE, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Chil-dren. Ancient and Modern Languages taught. French is the language of the family. MADAME D'HER-VILLY, Prin. T. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Law Department of the Control of Students and the Control of Students and the Control of Students and the Control of the

IRON SILVER MINING COMPANY. Organized under the laws of New York, Location of Mine: LEADVILLE, COLORADO, arital Stock, 10,00,00; 50,00 shares; Par Value, 20, STOCK UNASSESSABLE,

President, GEO. D. ROBERTS.
Vice-Fresident, STEPHEN V. WHITE.
Secretary, D. F. VERDENAL.
Treasurer, JAMES S. SELL.
General-Manager, W. KEYES.
Pinancial Agency W. ALDEMAR ARENS.
Pinancial Agency W. ALDEMAR ARENS.
POLITH NATIONAL BANK.
Wilham H. Stevens, Geo. D. Boberts, Levi Z. Letter,
Richard C. McCornick, Jonas H. French,
Luther R. Marsh, Stophen V. White,
Geo. B. Robinson, James D.
Principal Office: Rooms 54 and 55 BOREEL BUILDING, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 29 Pine-st., New York. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DHAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London.

Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. ZIMMERMANN, WALSH & CO., LIMMERMANN,
Member N.Y. Mining Exchange.
JAMES WALSH.
D. F. S. FURSHAY,
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange.
Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, BONDS, and
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and deal in BulLION, SPECIE, and FOREIGN BANK NOTES. Accounts opened with Banks, Bankers, and Merchants,
and 4 per cent allowed on daily balances.

and d per cent allowed on daily balances.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 54 BORNEL BUILDING,
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
The Board of Trustees have this day deciared a
monthly dividend (No. 5) of one per cent on the ten
million dollars \$10,000,000 capital stock of this Company, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars
(\$10,000, or fiftr cents per share, out of the fifth
month's nei earnings, payable at the Mining Trust
Company on the Ed instant.
Transfer books will close June 19 and reopen June
24.
Secretary. STOCK SPECULATION.

STOCK SPECULATION.
JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers. 12 WALL-ST., New York,
Buy stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired,
will ndvise when and what to buy. Also Stock
rivilegas in which \$65 to \$100 can be produced and the stock of the sto

NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HARRIS REMEDY CO.

Maray y Chepselete, NT. LOUIS, Mo.

Additionable PROF HARRIS PASTILLE REMEDIES

NO. 1 For man translated with Sperma corriers a claring.

NO. 2 translated with Sperma corriers a claring.

NO. 2 translated with Sperma corriers a claring.

NO. 2 translated with Sperma corriers a claring.

NO. 3 translated with Sperma corriers a claring.

Proportion of the correct control of the correct con To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, lous of manhood etc., I will send crecipe that will cure you, PREC OF CHANGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Senda self-addressed envisiops to the REV, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

READY FOR USE.

Just the thing for Picnics, Exenssions, etc.

COFFEES.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE. 113 East Madison-st.

Send for Price-List, mailed free. DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC RELT.

BAFAI ONLY. FOR

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT Is made expressly for the care of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs whenever any debility of the generative organs covers, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no missake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapadity, Lasks of Vigor, Strailty, 4m fact, any trouble of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with Electric Bets advertised to cure all ills from head to too. This is for the ONE specified purpose. For circulars, giving full information, address CHENEVER ELECTRIC BELT OO., 108 Washington-8a. Chicago.

Price, \$3.00; 3d quality, \$5.03. MEDICAL PREPARATIONS. IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures Loncornea, Painful Menstruadon, Ulceration, Ovarian Diseases, all diseases known as Female Westness. Used in England for years as a Periodical and Requisiting Pill. Sold by all Drugsists everywhere. Price, 81.09 per box, or six boxes for 85.00. Sent by mali free of postage, securely sealed.

Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., Wholesale Agents for the United States. FF Pamphiets sont free.

Bold in Chicago by all Drugsists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 32 and \$1 Lake-st., corner Description.



GRAY'S MEDICINES. Nervous Debility---Gray's Specific Medicine.



BUSINESS CARDS. Rubber Gossamer Coars, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail.
R. T. WHELPLEY, 181 and 181 Lake-st. BIRDS MOUNING-BIRD FOOD,
Wholesale and Retail,
197 South Clark-ot.

IMPORTANT. When you visit or leave New York City, were Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage Hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. European plan, 36 elegant rooms reduced to 81 and speared per day. Blevator. Restaurant supplied wish the best. Horse Cars, Stages, and Mevaled Ratirosd to all Depots.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday

BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE

Ransas City, Denver & Puchio Nat Express.

Kansas City & Santa Fo Night Est.

Kansas C

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacita Salinas, opot, corner of Yan Buren and Sherman-sta Thank Offices, Scitaric-st., Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and S Canal, corner Madison.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Tenir second— Ticket Office, of Clark-st, southeast corner of Han-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mall (via Main and Air Line) ... 7.00 am 46.50 pm New Yorks Boston Express ... 9.00 am 7.00 pm 13.00 p

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Bailway Ticket offices at depost Van Buren-st, head of I Salle, Twenty-second-st, and Yorry-third-st. This and freight office under sherman House, and tick offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House | Leave | Arriva Mail (via Main Line). 155 am 5 pocial New York Express 9:00 am 155 am 156 pm 1 chibuling Express (daily). 2:00 pm 1 chib pm 1 Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) cepot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-ets., West Side.

incomnit, Indiapapolis, Louis-yille, Columbus & East Day Express Night Express 8:00 am 7:05 pm Baltimore et Ohio.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twentysecond-st. Ticket Offices & Cliark-st. Falmer House
Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build p. Loare. | Arriva

Chicago & Eastern Iffinois Enlirent.
(Danville Routs.)
Tickes Offices, 77 Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-ava.

| Leave, | Arriva

Leave. | Arriva Mail & Express. * S:00 s m * 5:00 p m Nucle Express. * 12:00 p m 7 5:00 s m * 5:00 s m *

Racina, Milwankee, Sheborgan, M'nswoq (daily east F Saturday Boat don't leave until.

De Saturday Boat don't leave until.

Ladington, Manistee, &c. Sat. & Sund'y amosted. I sat Kewannoe. Altaspee. &c. Tees. & Fred. pm. CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROP-odisa, Ist Dearborn-St., gives instant resisef. Stephens' All-light Salve for burns, brile, sour branches, branches, drug-sise Parc II.

Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Rallway, Jepot cor. Van Buren and Canal-sta. Tokes Offices to Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel Mail and Express.

New York Express (daity).

Pacific Express (daity).

1 2.00 pm | 1.00 pm | 1.

THE HOME.

A Pretty Little Poem by The Home's Milwaukee Contributor.

Some Observations About Widows by a Man Who Knows Their Arts.

Priendship Suggested as a Topic for Discussion by Forty Years.

Fishing on Sunday Considered by Kittlellaneous Contributions on Various Subjects.

JOSIE.

Thrice have the summers held you in their Thrice bave they kissed you with their dews and

Three summers have you rested in your dream

Of all the earth's alarms, its clamor rude, Nor e'en its longing for you rapture-fraught.

and desolation-crowned, and tear-subdued, And is your dream so sweet you cannot wake For rapture-kisses, and for clinking arms, But only lie there while hearts throb and break?

Peace unto you! God's peace be yours, O His patience unto those who loved you true!
O life, naught of thy passion, pain, and tears
Availeth to the ones who sleep like you!
FANNY DRISCOLL.

THE LETTER-BOX.

ere are letters, papers, and postal-cards at office for the persons whose names eir address and a three-cent stamp, upon re-eipt of which their mail will be forwarded. esidents of Chicago can obtain their mail by om 36 TRIBUNE Building Mrs. Lucy L. Crosby, Arlington, Fern Leaf, Sufferer, Chat.

WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.

THEIR LITTLE PECULIARITIES.,
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
AWNDALE, Ill., June 24.—The average widow is altogether an attractive institution; her weeds it her so becomingly, and there is something so touching in the sad, melancholy look she wears and in the tender way in which she alludes to 'My dear Will, when he was alive," that it at me eplists an impressible man's sympathies, and when a pretty widow makes a fellow feel eriously sorry for her he is at least half in love

widows! They understand a man better than widows: They inderstand a limit better than he knows himself. They read his character by intuition, and make him willingly perform just what he solemnly resolves not to do. They pet him; they flatter his vanity; they coax him; they flatter his vanity; they coax him; they make they make the himself himself. scare him; they make him propose; they marry him, and they actually govern him before he

never too young," and "seldom too old." It is ometimes truly remarkable "how young they ow"; how guileless and innocent they seem; ow sweet and pretty they look, and how be-mingly their dresses fit them after a brief ason of mourning for their late lamented hus-

A widow will marry half a dozen times while a naid is getting an offer. She knows a man's reak points, and she directs the arrows of her on at them, even as Paris sent his slender shaft flying into the vulnerable heel of the Styx-mmersed Achilles. She storms his citadel. He owers his colors and goes down, in the "twinkle

We know an old bachelor who is a most estinable man; he has a kind heart, a comforts mable man; he has a kind heart, a comfortable fortune a taste for art, a disinclination to attend divine service, and the rheumatism. He is further a great admirer of Scott and Macaulay; he will read Locke and Lecky by lamplight far into the midnight hours, and he can discourse quite charmingly upon the beauties of Bacon, the grandeur of Guizot, the magnificence of Milton, and the sublimity of Shakspeare; but we have seen a dark-eyed, bewitching, and bewildering widow who would lead him limping off to church, looking as meek as Moses, and make him talk Tennyson and Tom Moore all the way there. Why, a virgin could not have approached within speaking distance of him with all her proverbial philosophy.

within speaking distance of him with all her proverbial philosophy.

We do not propose to speak thoughtlesly and inconsiderately of those whose lives are hopelesly saddened by their bereavement. The grief of a widow is too sacred to be made the subject of rude or unmanly public comment. We are at heart a true friend to the widows; we would willingity make them all smile if we could. We admire their tact, their good judgment, and occasional common sense; we like to take their little and sometimes their large children upon our knees and talk as cheerfully and encouragingly as we can to them, because we feel that they are fatherless.

We have a great deal more sympathy for widows than we have for widowers. Perhaps it is the common failing of our sex, but so far as our experience goes, we have found a great deal of fraud and dissimulation in the grief of the average widower. A multitude of them worry the lives of their patient little wives away in order that they may subsequently

Satisfy that inward hunger
That they feel for some one younger.

They wear weeds and sanctimonious countenances as an outward expression of the agony that they are supposed to feel-within. They are easily distinguished from other men by reason of their subdued and solemn air, and their tender consideration for the feelings of sweet young girls of 16, or thereabouts.

They are usually quite anxious to marry again. Sometimes they seem to be in a great hurry about it; and, singular to relate, they are seldom unsuccessful in their various matrimonial endeavors. They know "how to han e a woman" (we speak figuratively); they haderstand her various whims and caprices; they are posted in regard to the exact location of the salient spoit in her breast, and they besiege that point so effectually and assiduously that they rarely fail to effect a conquest.

Widows are particularly fond of widowers. They even prefer a second-rate one to a first-class bachelor. We can account for this well-known proclivity upon no other theory than that they find it a laborious and difficult undertaking to instruct the uninjtisted bachelor in the, mysterious arts and rudiments appertaining and belonging to domestic economy. They do not desire to again undergo the exasperating ordeal of instructing a fellow how to hook their dresses and perform other small offices that a model husband is expected to faithfully attend to. A widower, from long previous experience, can do all of these things satisfactorily without tuition. We know a young widow by the name of Smith. She is a tail, elegant, and fascinating lady, dignified in her demeanor, cheerful in her conversation, and stylish in appearance. She has pearly teeth, red lips, a pair of blue eyes, and a high, intellectual forebead surmounted by a wealth of waving golden hair; her hands are soft, small, and slender, and she possesses as pretty a pair of little feet as ever peeped out from beneath the graceful folds of a dark dress. We had, a short time since, a brief but serious conversation with h

min?"
"Sho!" said she, "why how you talk."
"But do you now, really?"
"Perhaps," she archly replied, "if I could perde some rich and handsome widower to pop
he question to me. I wouldn't think of marryng any other-kind of man. I'd sooner take in

ing any other—kind of man. I'd sooner take in washing."

We were unfortunately a bachelor. Her handsome hand fell from our 'faltering flugers and we tearfully turned away to resume the melancholy monotony of life with a hopeless sigh. It is only the way of the world everywhere. Good luck forever follows the fortunate widowers, no matter how homely they are. They have the best of everything and all they want of it; they can sleep serenely while tender-hearted women mend their torn garments and darn their tatteredsocks, while the lone bachelor transitives his thumbs (his fingers are all thumbs when he attempts to use a needle) in futile endeavors to, keep his tattered wearing apparel in repair. A widower has only to look at a woman and make proposal and he is accepted immediately without a mormur, a protest, or a sigh.

We know an old widower who is now living with his fourth wife, a most lovely and estimable woman, who is nearly gone with the quick consumption, and we know of at least a dozen ascinating females who are alarmingly profuse their expressions of sympathy for him, and no profess the profoundest pity for his prosective bereavement. We trust that they are wompted in their words of commissoration by notives of pure and disinterested philanthropy.

What a world of comfort their ministration will be to him When her weary life is over. When she lies beneath the clover In the sleep that knows no waking, Where her heart will feel no aching

EUGENE J. HALL. FRIENDSHIP.

A SEASONABLE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 22.-It strikes me forcibly that Mr. Cushing has opened a very suitable topic for the heated term,—somethin taining without calling for particular effort one's own,—a thing to be put on and off quite at will, like a sun-hat or a pair of old slippers,a word, friendship.

No one can deny that love is altogether too

toilsome a pleasure for warm weather; even the most commonplace and least laborious of all ex-hibitions of the grand passion, loving one's neighbor's wife as one's self, is quite too serious

an exertion for the vacation term, which should be, and by all wise and well regulated minds is, given over wholly to moonlight filtrations of a gregarious nature on hotel plazzas and steamboats, and in other equally impracticable and innocently-conspiceous places of public occupancy, and easy friendships, cemented by straws and pounded ice, and warranted as permanent as the summer fashions.

And it is certainly a great deal too much work to write scrious letters proof people who choose with the proof of the proof of the proof of the work of the form of a sheer love continues after marriage, which no observer of society can deny, and between individuals who are married to seek other, which is, perhaps, not so absolutely certain. And so, to those sincere and well-meaning ladies who have reviled me for doubting the continuance of love past the marriage-altar, when i, a callow and inexperienced bachelor, could have no knowledge of the fact in the case, and to those others who have so generously donated to me sindry wives of various tempers and qualifications, I cry for mercy, begging one and all to accept my capitulation on any terms the chose show the same proof of the past and color of the same proof of the same proof of the past and color of the same proof of the past and color of the cherry trees for the pleasaunce of the cherry trees for the same proof of the chuby fist that sought to clutch a blosso

ink-born in your portmanteaus?—and Deronda and Bob, and Eta Beta Pi, who can at least be friends with the woman wholoves you; and even Frank, though he is so lost to a sense of the fitness of things as to fish on Sunday; all, each, and every one come back again for a minute, and let's have a midsummer Home, because we are all abroad, let's write of friendship, pure, exalted, and God-like and eternal—as if it were a creature not of fable and of rapture, but a thing of to-day and our own lives!

FORTY YEARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHERE TO FIND IT.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
BRIGHTON PARK, Ill., June 20.—Alfabet can BRIGHTON PARK, III., June and Mamma's find the song "Baby's Skies and Mamma's Eyes" in the "National School Singer," page 66.
A READER.

WHERE CAN SHE GET IT? To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—Will the lady who received so much benefit from sulphide arsenicum please state through The Home where it can be procured, and also how it should be used? If you will insert these few lines in your paper you will confer a great favor upon an old reader of your valuable paper.

SUFFERE.

THE COOPERATIVE DRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE COOPERATIVE DRESS ASSOCIATION.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, June 25.—Stagmant as business is this warm weather, the Ladies' Coöperative Dress Association of New York goes on like Tennyson's brook.—Though it has been organized two months only, it has secure done quarter of its capital, subscribers taking from one to twenty theres. twenty shares. Among its patrons are: Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schenck, Mary L. Booth, editor Sherman, Gen. Schenck, Mary L. Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, Jennie June, Mrs. Laura Curtis Ballard, Mrs. Dr. Doremus, the Hon. R. C. McCormick, Rufus Hatch, George R. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Eric Railroad, Col. John Hay, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Kate Fields, Mrs. President F. A. P. Barnard, Mrs. Prof. E. L. Youmans, Dr. J. G. Holland, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, Mrs. George Ripley, Mr. E. C. Stedman, Prof. A. M. Wheeler of New Haven, and hundreds of prominent men and women in every State and Territory of the Union. and hundreds of prominent men and women in every State and Territory of the Union. T. B. L.

CROWDED STREET-CARS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, June 23.—A letter in The Tribune. dated June 16, complains of the overcrowded street-cars in the morning and evening, and invites women to plan their trips so that business men returning can have seats. Doubtless women are as glad to avoid a crowded car as women are as glad to avoid a crowded car as men to have them. Every person who pays a fare is entitled to a seat. As we understand it, a company licensed to take pay for a stipulated accommodation to the public is bound under penalty to supply that accommodation. Now if weary business men choose to stand up without remonstrance directed to the officers of the car companies, they may do so to the crack of doom. We hope it will be long before our sons remain seated when an aged or a feeble woman stands. But we hold that the average tired woman can stand as well as the average tired woman can though do some men will be found vigorous enough to so protest against the fluistice endured by the car-riding community that sufficient accommodation will be provided for all. It certainly will never be forthcoming while the men ask the women to give them room, instead of asking the car companies.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Is there anything in this warm summer evening to inspire me to write?
Perhaps not. But Frank Cushing's letter has given me an incentive, and, as the warm weather seems to have come to stay, this will be as opportune a time as any other. You imagine, F C., that you hear me exclaim, Wicked! Well, that is just what I thought. My conscience would not let me go fishing on Sunday even to

troubled with too much conscience. Is it possible that that can be an infliction? True enough, what are the boys not liable to do hundreds of miles away from their dear mothers, wives, or sisters? But your thoughts of them, and their love and prayers for you, should be your stiffered. of them, and their love and prayers for you, should be your talisman. No doubt the boys enjoyed themselves, and they could have spent Sunday in a much worse way. It is a question in my mind if I have not done just as wrong things on Sunday as to go fishing,—cooking a big dinner, for instance. I have a great deal of sympathy for the boys who have to be away from home weeks at a time. When business hours are over time must hang heavy on their hands. My brother Roy belongs to the fraternity of traveling men, and when he returns from a long trip he is enthusiastic over everything, and always says it is so good to be home, and is ever loath

says it is so good to be house.

Many are the temptations of young men away from home, and perhaps it is true that only a few can say they have yet to taste their first glass of liquor. I think that any young man might well be proud of that knowledge. It is not my purpose to give a temperance lecture on this occasion, but I have thought so much of these things lately, and when I think of the many young men away from their homes in our own city and elsewhere, and of their manifold temptations, my heart is stirred to its very depths with sympathy. I am glad that there are some who can say "no," and it requires a great deal of moral courage to do it in the face of the tempter.

of moral courage to do it in the late tace tempter.

Thus, I was going to say something about true friendship, for that is another subject to which I have given some thought of late, but I will leave it for another time. But I will say that I liked the way our friend handled the theme.

One more word I must say for fear I will be accused of plagfarism. The little poem at the close of my last letter to The Home was copied from little Kittle's scrap-book. The quotation marks must have escaped the eyes of the Conductor.

THE JEPSON CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The attention of the readers of The Home is most earnestly and respectfully directed to the case of Consta Jepson, reported in The Tribune of Monday and Tuesday, June 21 and 22, the young Scandinavian woman who was carried by a car-driver beyond her destination and left, where there was no return car, without aid in finding a shelter at beyond her destination and left, where there was no return ear, without aid in finding a shelter at the end of the route on the prairie. Let us give over for a little time the elaboration of food, the tending of flowers, the decoration of our homes, and our incessant, superfluous stitching, and consider how much more important it is, even for our own particular loved circle, that a decent stranger who cannot speak our language even for our own particular loved circle, that a decent stranger who cannot speak our language should be able to go up and down on our carroutes without danger of assault and outrage. Let us consider how important to the last degree it is that our little children snall come to a part in a community that is law-abiding, civil, decent, where a wrong done to a friendless woman snall be as promptly and severely punished as a wrong done to a man citizen. Such a community is just as necessary for the welfare of our sons as for the welfare of our little daughters, and for the public sentiment of a community its women are as responsible as its men. Let every woman, then, begin at once to make the sentiment that shall prevent such shocking wickedness. F. M. S.

THAT POEM.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribun PORTLAND, Me., June 19.—The words of the song "Baby By Here's a Fly," are as follows:

Baby by, here's a fly,
We will watch him, you and L.
How he crawls up the walls,
Yet he never fails'
I believe, with those six legs,
You and I could walk on eggs!
There he goes, on his toes,
Tickling baby's nose.

Spots of red dot his head; Kainbows on his wings are spread! That smail speek is his neck, See him nod and beck! I can show you, if you choose, Where to look to pind his shoes; Three smail pairs, made of hairs, These he always wears.

Black and brown is his gown, he can wear it upside down! It is laced round his waist, I admire his taste! Pretty as his clothes are made, He will spoil them, I'm afraid, It to-night he gets a sight Of the candle light. He can eat bread and mest, See his mouth between his fe-on his bac is a sack. Like a petdler's pack. Does the baby understand? Then the fly shall kiss her hand Fut a crumb on her thumb, Maybe he will come.

Round and round on the ground On the ceiling he is found; Catch him? No, let him go, Never hurt him so! Now you see his wings of slik Drabbled in the baby's milk, Fie! O fie! foolish fly! How will you get dry?

In the sun webs are spun.
What if he gets into one?
When it rains he complains
On the window panes.
Tongues to trik have you said
God has given the little fly
No such things, so he sings
With his buszing wings.

Flies can see more than we, see how bright their eyes must be! Little fly, mind your eye, Spiders are near by. For a secret I can tell, Spiders will not treat you well Hase away, do not stay, Little fly, good day!

THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 20.-During a recent liness and my convalescence I had a golden opportunity to ponder over many subjects, some of which are to me still inexplicable. One of them is this: Why are so many children, ever quite small ones, neither controlled by their parents nor taught by them self-control? As a primary teacher in our public schools, I can claim an intimate acquaintance with the little folks of all sorts, varieties, and grades of fami-lies; and the number of children, from families of all classes, who seem to be simply "growing lies; and the number of children, from families of all classes, who seem to be simply "growing up" astonishes me. Why is it thus? Are parents, though fastidious as to the dress of their children, indifferent as to the characters which they are forming? Are parents careless, thought-less, or neglectful? Or are they incapable of shouldering the great responsibility which they have taken upon themselves? Am I wrong in thinking that some are indifferent, some are careless, some are thoughtless, some are reglectful; but more are incapable?

They are ignorant of the true corner-stones of character; and, though they wish their children to form magnificent structures, they know not how to direct their building. Or, having laid the corner-stones, are careless of the remainder of the architecture. Truthfulness, honesty, promptness, order, usefulness, temperance, concentration, cannot be too early taught. Vanity, envy, affectedness, lack of self-control and its resultant, intemperance, cannot be too early checked.

A little painstaking will make a small child understand the difference between right and wrong. I believe in teaching children to do right because it is right. Any other method can only produce bad results. The habit of terrifying children by means of tales of "black men" and "bears," or of commanding their obedience through fear of the parent, is an unexcusably bad practice. Yet how many mothers do this?

Many times little faults and bad habits are not corrected because they are unimportant or cute. How false is this theory.

"Tis the little rift within the lute That, by and by, will make the music mute.

How false is this theory.

"Tis the listle rift within the lute
That, by and by, will make the music mute.

And these bad habits, left until they become
firmly rooted, make mute the music of the life
of not only the child but of his friends and of
gall with whom his interests are allied.

I could talk, and talk, and talk upon this subject, but will desist, hoping to hear, from some
older heads than mine.

J. P. L.. this is the way we can grapes: Separate the skins from the pulp of the grapes; boll
the pulp, then run through a coarse sieve, thus
removing the seeds; put the skins back into the
pulp, boil and can as usual
HOUSEHOLD NONENTITY.

TENNYSON.

To thee, great master of an art divine, All men do homage who thy worth can know: For thou hast shown that purity may shine With radiaul lustre through the ebb and flow Of all the poet's moods—e'en while his art Portrays all passions of the human heart. Poet of poets! True, indeed, and well Thou hast portrayed the burning thoughts that anove
All passions' utterance—from the tones that tell
Of bitter hate, to the fond kiss of love.

'Neath thy true touch resplendent beauty
shines,

Or hopeless sorrow sits and sadly pines. Nature's fond painter, how thy fancy glows With visions of fair isles in Southern seas; In murmuring streams the rippling water flow.
With softest cadence, and the balmy breeze,
Laden with spices, fans the leafy bowers
Drooping with fruit, or garianded with flowers.

Fair English lawns, and fields that stretch away To meadows sweet with honey-teeming flowers; The changing glories of the dying day. The last bright gleam that fails on lofty towers; Or grander scenes, where ocean-billows sweep, And sinks the sun in splendor in the deep.

Thy fearless voice denounced the monstrough crime
That raised a proud usurper to a throne;
The cause of the oppressed in every clime
Thou hast not shrunk nor feared to make thine

And Liberty's sweet name bath found in thee
A valiant champion, ever bold and free. The falsehoods and the shams of social life, All things that men would hide, to thee ar known;
The lust of gain, the pride, the selfish strife, The peace that was no peace, thou didst disown Society's dark sins thou didst portray, And hold them up to the clear light of day.

All moods are thine: the hero's glorious deeds
Shall ever live in thine immortal lays;
Through Beauty's halls thy fancy ever leads;
Thy voice is heard in songs of lofty praise—
It breathes of Hope's bright dream, of Sorrow's
sigh,
And Love, immortal Love, that cannot die.
PORTAGE, Wis.

H. H. CURTIS.

Portage, Wis.

H. H. Curtis.

Persons under the operation of Fellows' Hypophosphites should examine their blood under the microscope from time to time, and mark the increase of red and setive particles and diminution of the white or dead ones; these observations are interesting and instructive,

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

tions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their noms de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Avoid obsolete words as far as possible. Answers will published the following week.] ANSWERS TO THE LAST PUZZLES.

No. 1,187.

0 4



There swims no goose so gray, but soon or late She finds some honest gander for her mate. WHEEL-NO. 1,195.

No. 1, an African bracelet; 2, Manilla hemp; 3, title of a certain ruler in India; 4, an animal; 5, a kund of dwarf plant; 6, apparent; 7, a kind of priest; 8, a Jewish month. Perimeter, 1 to 8; mixed grain; hub, an animal. Spokes read to-URBANA, Ill. REVERSED RHOMBOID-NO. 1,196.

REVERSED RHOMBOID—NO. 1,196.

Across—A pale red color; a gum resin; confined to bed fonetically spelt; a painful complaint fonetically spelt; Saracen, transposed; Spanish ladies; a slender turret. Down—In Hal blegs; a man's nickname; an abbreviation for a king's councilor; the frog; five-sixths of succor; a scarf; fine linen dyed a pale red color; instruments used by gold wine-drawers; a tent; the mark of a long syllable; a color; anarticle; in Towhead. CHICAGO.

E. F. K.

DIAMOND-NO. 1,197. In Youngster; the eye; a temple; a talisman dance; contraction of equally, reversed; i coochie. The diamond reads alike both ways. CHAMPAIGN, Ill. HENIDA.

COMPOUND ACROSTIC-NO. 1,198. An ancient English game at ball; a dish of stewed meat; a cultivator of the soil; an old horse, transposed; a drink used in the East; the armpit; to be tempered by heat; a plant of the arum family; to speak imperfectly, transposed; a pustular affection of the skin; a dirge; a genus of Chelonian reptiles. Primals, to sleep with the eyes open; finals, voters in certain boroughs in England. The words are of uniform length.

CHICAGO.

DICK SHUNABY.

SOUARE WORD-NO. 1,199. An insect; a river in Africa; charitable gifts; CANTON, Ill. JASPER.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 1,200. MILWAUKEE, Wis.

HIDDEN PROVERB-NO. 1,201. Sometime when all our days and nights are o'er, When wandering stars we ne'er again shall see, What, I desire to know, will be to me The world awaiting when I reach that shore? Shall a good fortune make me welcome-free, With none to turn in sadness from my plea? Or shall I hear the mandate: "Nevermore!" FULTON, Ill.

TOWHEAD.

TRANSPOSED CALLINGS-NO. 1,202. (1) S. R. in wet rig. (2) Stutter once. (3) Word was yes. (4) L. saw fire. (5) Grief 'n red ink. (6) It lures a bird. (7) I'm this Rev. L. S. (8) Nice moral. (9) Eat rice, chums. (10) Mr. Tise in? DES MOINES, Ia. HAWKEYE.

CORRESPONDENCE. W. C. D., East Saginaw, Mich., will please accept thanks for puzzles sent. Badger, Wisconsin, found four of the puz-les,—Nos. 1,189, 1,191, 1,192, and 1,194. Tyro, city, though busy entertaining delegates and hurrabing against a third term, found four of the list on Saturday and sent them in. His answers were to 1,189, 1,191, 1,192, and 1,194. Dick Shunary, city, was so anxious to be "in at the death" with the good guessers that he didn't finish the diamond and let Mrs. Harris' twister go. The rest were correct, and D. S. was the first to be heard from.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., was successful with five of the puzzles,—the ones that made her vexed being gotten up by Punch, Mrs. Harris, and Towhead, she would have been much happier had she found them. E. F. K., city, was afraid he'd be among the last this week, not having time earlier to put his thoughts on paper. His answers were correct, save as to the "Interrogation" of Mrs. Harris, which Mr. K. tries with "Church-service."

The Dromios, Galena, Ili., are again at the head, with the list all answered correctly, and the letter dated May 29. Punch's star is considered very good and exceedingly difficult, and a word of praise is also given to Mrs. Harris' riddle.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., answers Nos. 1,189, 1,193, and 1,194. His answer to No. 1,193 is as follows: Famed Mrs. H. of Holborn sets a riddle in The Corner. A sort of snare to trap us in—and so I some to warn her, To send no "riddle man" again, with crape upon his beaver: It looks to me as if 'twere worn with purpose to dewer to the node, sir!" Oh, yes, I'll quickly show it—
I think it is a shepherd's crook, with a little dot (?)
below it.

PENNYROYAL.

Not that the seasons flow less smoothly by Here in this Northern clime. Not that the Autumn woods less richly sigh, Write I this simple rhyme Of sad Virginian pastures that I knew Where pennyroyal grew.

Not grateful less the pure wind seems Cooled in this icy firmament That to my gasping nostril streams, As fantoms rise in dreams, The ghost by night in soft warm steams, Of pennyroyal's scent.

Sad old Virginian fields! I saw Your tempest-tortured monarch I saw mankind your virgin juices draw Reckless of Nature's law; I saw you worried by the dogs of War! And, as of eld, The pennyroyal still its foothold held. Even now no breath can touch the scaur, But loosens odors tangled there That drift and thrill along the air, From copses barren, bare.

I long, and still my fancy tries
(Like one who from a leaf builds up a tree
With fruit and seed complete),
To draw the wide fields sloping gracefully,
And full of heat;
And pennyroyal's seent, the while,
Comes like Kilmeny's haunting smile—
A thing to touch the inner sense
With thoughts of youth and innocence;
To warm the heart, and banish thence
All earthly taint, and breathe cool sighs
On Passion's flame-fed eyes.

There are not many places, friend,
To which a raptured glance we send
At every milestone by the way,
And oftener as we near the end;
Nor can we many scenes command
As I those hillsides old and gray.
I count that sloping pasture-land
The holiest spot my life e'er knew,
Where—I could weep that they are few—
The pennyroyal grew.

JOHN MCCARTY PLEASANTS.

A Bride's Flight from the Altar.

Hights, and is employed in Lorillard's tobacco factory, was to have been married to a respectable young man who resides on Pacific avenue. The appointed time and place for the ceremony were 8 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and St. Joseph's Church, on Baldwin avenue. At that hour the bride and groom and a few intimate friends repaired to the church. As the officiating clergy man was about to pronounce the solemn words which would make them man and wife, the bride suddenly turned and fied out of the church at the top of her speed. The groom and spectators were filled with consternation, but nothing was left for them to do but to return home and seek an explanation. What transpired at the bride's house is not publicly known, but in the evening the bridel party returned to the church, the thread of the ceremony was taken up where the bride's sudden caprice had dropped it in the afternoon, and carried through to the end without further interruption.

THE GRÆCO-TURKISH LINE.

An Explanation of Hellenic Rights and Claims—The Question Which Is Agitating the Diplomatists of Europe —Janina the Principal Bone of Conention-England'e Double-Faced Polley in the Berlin Congress of 1878. To the Editor of New York Times, June 20: Considering the multitude of dispatches relating to Greece and the Berlin Treaty which in the past week have passed under the Atlantic, it may safely be assumed that, among the wide circle of the readers of the Times, there is not an inconsiderable number who may find an interest in a more definit understanding of this matter than these dispatches have given, or can give. business that has an interest for Americans, and which, more than another, can be contemplated for a few minutes without endangering mental equilibrium, it is the phase relating the interests of Greece.

Out of the morass of interests and considera-tions involved, however, it is perhaps worth while. In view of the sentimental and other while, in view of the sentimental and other curiosity as to Greece already referred to, to attempt even in the United States an understanding of the interests of this little nationality as they are unfolded on the scroll of the mysterious trenty.

King George, who is Denmark's second son, sent down in 182 to rule the Greeks, after the expulsion of the Bavarian Otho, is represented as saying to one of his Paris interviewers:

"That his countrymen are bent on including within the boundaries of Greece the City of Janina: that this city is the centre of Hellenism.

expulsion of the Bavarian Otho, is represented as saying to one of ais Paris interviewers:

"That his countrymen are bent on including within the boundaries of Greece the City of Janina; that this city is the centre of Hellenism, in what should be Upper Greece, and that its possession by the Greeks would eventually increase by one-half the revenues of their nation." Now, what and where is Janina, and what is its ligament of connection with the Treaty of Berlin, that its acquirement has been made these two years the subject of a wailing that has left no civilized ear unafflicted? The answer to this question is a single one, and leaves definitly apprehensible, at least, the whole Hellenie phase of the treaty. When, two years ago, the Prime Ministers of the great European States assembled at Berlin, delegates from Athens also went up and petitioned for admission to the Congress. In any readjustment, whether by war or peace, of the territories of Eastern Europe subject to the Porte, the Greek Government had large claims of interest as against Turkey. These claims have subsisted ever since the Greek revolution of 1824-30, when the Great Powers jealousy and unjustly cut down the ambition of Greece for territory on her north. At the very commencement of her existence as an independent State, in 1830, Greece was righteously entitled, as she is entitled today, to the spacious Provinces of Epirus and Thessayl, extending more than 150 miles upward from her present limited borders. Her opportunity had at length arrived for pressing these claims at the point of the sword, at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877. The Athens Government could have dispatched its troops over the northern frontiers and taken its position as a military ally of Russia. The Greek array was actually held in the leash by diplomatic considerations during the whole of that conflict. The Western powers of Europe, and more especially England under the Disraeli Government, insinuated to the little Kingdom that in the outbreak of the historical co

potentiaries, with the urbane assurance that their memorandum would be "studied!" They had had scarcely time to note the color of the drappry on the walls of the historical council-room from which they were thus contemptuously excluded. But England, in the persons of Salisbury and Beaconsfield, had come over to this congress sixteen days before as the self-avowed and trumpeted champions of the "rights of Greece." It stands in the record that on the very first meeting of the Congress, in its first protocol, the Marquis of Salisbury proposed the question of the admission of Greece to the conference. How, then, happened the changes? Why did these distinguished Tory Plenipotentiaries desert the Hellenic cause, which in the beginning they had assumed to have in exclusive charge? Simply because, when they arrived at Berlin from London, they feared that in any portioning of territory favorable to the interests of Greece—an event sure to happen—Russia might possibly take the advance and be, in consequence, looked vpon by Greece as her special benefactor. This was—to be scrupulously guarded against by an officious show of friendliness toward the little Kingdom, in order that England instead of Russia might greap the diplomatic prestige of this patronage. But after the first ten meetings of the Congress, from which the Greeks were excluded, Beaconsfield and his colleague discovered that terms of a European understanding had been so far adjusted that there was no longer any danger of Russian and Greek interests coalescing; whereupon they suddenly became thoughtful of their first love. Turkey, and were willing to see Greece defrauded of her legitimate claims to territory in favor of that moribund State,—on whose behalf Great Britain has never failed in readiness to commit diplomatic gaucheries. Besides, it was assumed, falsely, that, by insisting on a radical northward extension of Greece, they would endanger the inclusion into her territory of Bulgarian rather thun Hellenic populations. So the Tory Ministers of England gr

viously did not contempnate the cession to ner of the whole of her rights,—that is, the entire Provinces of Thessaly and Epirus, but only an accommodation with Turkey inside of those Provinces.

But let us see where and precisely what the Greeks may possibly obtain out of the meshes of the diplomatic convention. Taking the map of Greece, it is seen that the River Salambrias,—the ancient Peneus,—taking its rise—in Central Thessaly, thirty or forty miles over the Present Hellenic frontier, flows toward the—northeast, and debouches into the Gulf of Salonica, at the northwestern angle cf the Ægean Sea, about 100 miles above the Greek boundary line, while the Kalamas, extending from its sortle, opposit Corfu, in the Ionian Sea, reaches upward, twirling its thin arms over and around the ancient City of Janina, and marking off in Southern Albania, or old Epirus, about the same extent of territory on this opposit side of the Hellenic peninsula. It is thus obvious that what Greece is to get, if she ever gets anything out of the heartless negligence of the Berlin Congress, is an average of about sixty miles of territory to the north of her present limits. But even this allowance, instead of her whole right, would be, coffd'she acquire it, no inconsiderable acquisition. It would add between one-fourth and one-third to the superficial area of the Hellenic Kingdom—and, as King George has stated with express emphasis to his Parisian interviewers, one-half to the resources and revenues of the nation.

The City of Janima, upon which this young King lays such special stress as a central object of Greek ambition, is a city of nearly 20,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of modern Epirus, as it was the centre of the ancient Kingdom, out of which the redoubtable Pyrrhus went with his legions and battle-elephants to become the scourge of Italy. The first movements for the liberty of modern Greece were begun more than half a century ago within the walls of this city, and within these same walls rests in its sepulchre the headless fo

of Greece.

But will the Turk surrender in compliance with the invitation of the Berlin Treaty the spoils which his profane hand clutched nearly

nve conturies sho? Turk-like, he haggles forever. In the September of 1878, following the July of the treaty, hoping to evade its suggestions, he offered to cede, by the way of settling the question, a petty fraction of what the Powers had indicated. Pressed to a fuller settlement by a suggestion on the part of France, that there should be a collective intervention at Constantinople, in October, he engaged to appoint Commissioners, who should meet the Greeks and trace the line. Skilled in dilatoriness, the Porte appointed these Commissioners only at the end of the year, and then managed once more to postpone action until the 19th of March, inlast year, when a bill was proposed, at length, giving to Greece about one-fourth of the territory designated for cession by the Congress. The negotiations, as might naturally have been expected, were broken off on the part of Greece, which again invoked the mediation of the Powers under their reserved rights by the twenty-fourth article of the Berlin Treaty. But until Wednesday of the past week the Powers have not intervened, and the unsettled question of the Hellenic frontiers has remained a fester-spot in the politics of Eastern Europe. France, it is understood presses for the delimitation of territory in favor of Greece, suggested at the Congress two years ago. Mr. Gladstone, who wears the reputation of being the most rabid Phil-Hellene in Europe, has, in season and out of seuson, on the hustinus and in the magazines, for these two years persistently denounced as being immical to the cause of Greece and in the interests of Turkey the policy of England under his Tory predecessor. It now only remains to be seen from the results of the present conference at Berlin and Constantinople whether this politic Premier will have illumined his own Administration, by acting more consistently with his unofficial consistions in this matter than he appears to have commenced it in respect to some others. There is, however, good reason for hope. Mr. Gladstone in this litting is probably

Greece and her foundations are
Built below the tide of war,
Based on the crystalline sea
Of thought and its eternity;
Her citizens' impermi spirits
Rule the present from the past;
On all this world of men inherits
Their seal is set.

W.

REPUBLICAN SONG.

This is a noble Nation, but not a mob of States That a foreign fee could crush with ruthless All oppression we condemn; and Disaster grimly waits
For the tyrant who despises human weal.
Chorus—Shout! shout! We rally bravely.
Cheer up oppress'd ones—we are true.
The Nation's laws shall be
Your best security;
And we still are friends of Freedom and
of you.

O the black in silence stands, oppress'd with mournful thought, For he deems our battle-struggles were in valu, And imagines that at last no deliverance was wrought By our comrades' blood that soaked the battleplain. Chorus—Shout! shout! We rally bravely,

O the soul of Lincoln grieves, as he sees the black oppressed.

And he deems the heavy shackles that he broke Have been beaten into knives to pierce the victim's breast;
But we'll bravely dash aside each cruel stroke.

Chorus—Shout! shout! We rally bravely,

By the soul of dauntless Wade, and by Lincoln's martyr dust,
We've sworn our party never shall disband
Till the black man shall receive a treatment truly just,
And untrammeled voters yet shall rule the land.
Chorus—Shout! shout! We raily bravely,

JOSEPH MARION BAKER.

NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.*

Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure; for particulars see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not sprung into popularity in a week or month and gone out of favor as rapidly, but being sustained by merit, have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a brauch in London to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and serofulous affections, stimulating the liver to action, relieving biliousness, and curing consumption, which is serofula of the lungs. If the bowels are costive take Pierce's Pellets (little pills). Both sold by druggists. Both sold by drugg

Both sold by druggists.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1879.—World's Dispensary Medical Association—GENTLEMEN:

For years 1 have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with terrible ague chills and constipations. This left me in 1878 with a racking cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually dectaring consulting physicians. the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physicians without number. From them I received no benefit or encouragement. The most noted physicians of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words, "Take good care of yourself the few day's you have to live, we cannot help you." I grew steadily worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book, I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope of relief, I purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year around. I am now steadily using it with benefit, and recommend it to all to be just what it is advertised. Sincerely yours,

JAMES P. McGRATH,
50 Wight street.

The Latest Trimming for Bonnets.

London Figuro, June 2.

The Latest Trimming for Bonnets.

A leader of fashion having appeared on the raceourse at Longchamps with a bundle of radishes in her bonnet, the matter has, of course, caused considerable agitation in fair circles, and there is much discussion as to whether vegetable trimmings are to become the mode. Now, as we have already seen birds nests and birds, fruit and flowers of all sorts, grasses, bats, beetles, and butterfles in our ladies hats and bonnets, we really see no reason why vexetables should not have their turn. A fair one's bonnet may then be trimmed at an unusually cheap rate, and the radishes, watercress, asparagus, or what not, used for the morning's trimming may become part of the evening meal. What a pretty effect, too, might be produced by actually having a bonnet with mustard and cress growing luxuriantly all over it, on the same principle as it sprouts on the flannel-covered bottle! A pretty trimming, too, might be made of green bea-pods gracefully hanging around, while the peculiarly feathery appearance of asparagus and fennel when run to seed will surely recommend themselves to the milliner. In short, we think paterfamilias may await with composure, if, indeed, not delight, the probable introduction of vegetable trimmings. There is one thing against them, though, and that is they are so suggestive of a leg of mutton.

Use Papillon for adults.

Natural Fruit Flavors.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.



EXTRACTS

Prepared from the shoicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, seids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR INPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, de., ever made.

Habufactured by

STEELE & PRICE. Hakers of Lupulin Yeast Goms, Cream Baking Powder, Etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

MATERIALS of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail. Worsted and Fancy goods, Mail orders promptly filled. Send for catalogue.

Miss O'MERA. 157 State.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and wortniess imitations of them, as there are False Resolven ts, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Badway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you but.

LACE MATERIALS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. DR. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

Good spirits, disappearance of weakness anguor, melancholy, increase and hardness of lesh and muscles, etc.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if at flicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting zlands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

7. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize zreat benefit he expectorating freely the tough phlegm or muons from the lungs, air cells, bronein or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARHLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard imps, etc., be fasher that a sweet the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver. Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swell

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrot la-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Strategies of Water (instantaneous relief after and Ulceration of the Kidneys. Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using the instruments, dissolving Stone in the Hadde, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys. In chron c cases of Leucorrhosa and Uterine

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. RADWAY'S READY BELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer with Pain?

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE for EVERY PAIN IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application, IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or exeruciating pain the Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nerv-ous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY BELIEF will afford

suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant case.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDES,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BUSES,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALFITATION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLID CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramp.
Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoca, Dysentery, Cohe, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maisrious, Bilious, Scarlet. Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERI-ENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION. A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tastèless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspersia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

Et Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fuliness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nusca, Heartburn. Disgust of Food, Fulines of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sinkings or Sufficating Sensanons when in a lying posture, Dota or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, vellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 22 WARREN-ST., COR. GHURCH-ST., NEW

Information worth thousands will be sent

TO THE PUBLIC.

CLEA

FINI

Give

Cu

Sold

BL

BL PRINT Jarge 1 F

thine, told a order, this offi

ENG --Send logue o tions a gravin fac-sid Over a Brand 130 I